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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

by Henry Edison Williams

Washington Misses Relief Bill

Teachers Don't Like Wolf Cry

Indian Princes Halt Federation

Austria Would Shake Hands

Berlin-U. S. Trade Toboggans

WASHINGTON finds it's not the same old place since the $4880 million work relief proposal is withdrawn from circulation. Lackadaisically the Senate turns to a slim calendar in which the munitions committee and coal bill hearings offer poor substitutes for the more vital measure. New Dealians are somewhat bewildered. Expecting a sharp public reaction against the "prevailing wage" amendment which forced the relief resolution back into committee, they find the public surprisingly apathetic, while recalcitrant Senators who supported Labor's demands grow increasingly vocal demanding that the measure be returned to the floor. An undercurrent of rebellion seems at work within the President's party and Administration policies are not treated with the deference they once enjoyed. Nevertheless, at Hyde Park, Mr. Roosevelt receives many assurances of support—enough to keep warm his hope for a public referendum. A growing impression hovers about Capitol Hill, however, that the Administration could strengthen position by defining intentions. Vacillations usually precede vilifications.

* * *

ATlantic City, which usually finds visitors seeking the board walk, entertains a new class of sojourners bent on forcing criers of "Wolf! Wolf!" to walk the plank. Delegates to the National Education Association superintendents' conference, irritated into activity by charges of "red" propaganda showered on some of them by interests seeking to muzzle frank discussion of social problems, are advocating a strong movement to publicize the source of the cry of "wolf." They would reveal repressive measures proposed in Congress, investigate violations of academic freedom, seek to reinstate teachers discharged for exercising academic freedom, arouse public enthusiasm for the right to such freedom. The President assures them "he is glad the convention discusses social changes and education." Glenn Frank, Wisconsin University president, tells them that campaigns against "radicalism" in the schools may create "an atmosphere of terror" detrimental to education. How often must it be demonstrated that free speech as a concomitant to democracy is healthy—even when it is not popular?

* * *

Bombay witnesses a familiar scene of Oriental display as native princes foregather to consider the British Government of India bill and the instrument of accession. As the restless pageant of the East weaves intricate patterns of motion, color, sound, the princes, by refusing to accept the reform scheme as is, further complicate the pattern of diplomacy. Claiming that the documents fail to secure interests and fundamentals vital to the Indian state, they take exception, thus further delaying the launching of Great Britain's latest and greatest plan for an Indian federation. In London it is agreed that the princes are within their rights, but are misled in believing their prerogatives threatened. Therefore the Lion continues to purr and lazily move its tail. No change is contemplated in the measure.

* * *

London hopes much from Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin—But Austria hopes more. Sir John heads for Germany with the blessing of France and Italy within 10 days, while Austria, recently admitted to equal footing as respects discussions of her own diplomatic rating, impresses him through the lips of Foreign Minister Berger-Waldenegg, with the importance of obtaining Germany's adherence to the Rome accords on Austrian independence. "No Austrian negotiations with Germany," says the envoy, "till accords are completed—then, further agreements between Austria and her neighbors." Austria, plainly irked by the restrictions placed upon her, would even shake hands with the Nazi neighbor, if the gesture would free her own hands.

* * *

Berlin looks on its charts of trade to find American sales to Germany tobogganing from more than $15 million in 1934 down close to two million by the end of the year. Likewise German sales to the United States were reduced by a million dollars to $5.5 million. This is a far cry from the days of 1926-28 when the United States sold Germany in one year nearly $475 million in goods and Germany sold $236 million to the United States. The total decline of German foreign trade illustrates the magnitude of the Reich's problem in protecting its currency.

* * *

Kansas City, Kan., has a bureau to aid transient unemployed. Passing out beans and bread all day, the clerk was startled to hear a "customer" ask for a barber. "We have no barber," said she. "What, no barber? What an outfit! Come, Lizzy," and, sniffing the retort, an elderly hitch-hiker tramped away with an air of injured dignity. The clerk had just one word. "Dole," she murmured.

Federal Fund of $500 Millions Proposed for U. S. Schools; Glenn Frank Defends Freedom

Protests Economies Which Block Square Deal to Nation's Children

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 26 (AP)—Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, warned today that campaigns against "radicalism" in the schools may create "an atmosphere of terror" which would impair the educational usefulness of institutions and teachers.

"By and large there is no ground for agitation," said Dr. Frank in an interview as he left for home after speaking at the annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association.

Of his own university, which is about to undergo its second legislative investigation for purported radical activities among students and professors, he said:

"I can't see any grounds for that. An investigation was held two years ago, but they found nothing."

A Double Crisis

In his address to the convention last night, Dr. Frank told leaders in public school education that a "double crisis—on the one hand, a crisis in external support and on the other a crisis in internal policy—has caught the schools in its vise-like grip."

His vivid plea for public support of schools was tempered by his warning to 8000 school superintendents and principals here that they must face a situation which "cannot be met by the mere reshuffling of cards of curriculum."

"Although it pains me as a school man to admit it," he said, "I cannot but believe that western education must share the blame for the break-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2)

Job Insurance Supported in Committee's Session at Atlantic City

By **Marjorie Shuler**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 26—A demand upon the United States Congress for $500 million for education, and the establishment of a committee to insure free speech for teachers are two of the measures brought before the resolutions committee of the Department of Superintendents of the National Education Association in session here.

While the convention is hearing arguments for federal aid to education and for the right of teachers to academic freedom, the committee is debating proposals behind which to throw the influence of the big organization of school people.

Some members of the resolutions committee are eager to have the organization ask for a direct grant of $500 million to be distributed to public school districts according to average attendance and lack of adequate tax resources, to be supplemented by $100 million to provide free and adequate food and clothing for needy school children.

Differ on Amount

Other members of the committee believe that such a sum would be excessive and could not be justified unless it were to include the bringing up to date of school plants as public works measures. They think that the organization should ask for $100 million.

The proponents of the larger sum believe that a committee should be appointed to campaign for the grant

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

Paris 'Ottawa' Plans to Unify French Empire

Imperial Conference Aims at Co-ordinating All Overseas Activity

Huge Sums Involved

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Quietly, almost secretly, a conference has been hard at work for weeks in an out-of-the-way Paris museum, virtually unnoticed. Yet its outcome may seriously affect the economic structure of the whole world.

The official title of this unobtrusive assembly is "The Economic Conference of Metropolitan and Overseas France." More exactly it is an Imperial Conference—a French "Ottawa." Since the end of 1934 it has been in session, in the Colonial Museum here, and its labors are expected to last many more weeks, if not months.

Not until the very end will the world be allowed to know its outcome. For, unlike the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in 1932, the French meeting is being discreetly conducted in a thorough and leisurely manner.

But if the actual and concrete results of this imperial conference will not be known until the final session, its aim and probable effects on international commerce may be divined now.

Inter-relationship

As it has been officially stated, it was organized "to bring about the development of the different parts of Overseas France in the interest of the internal economy of each of its component countries and to blend into one narmonious whole these local economies, unifying them in a single economic policy of the French Empire."

Reduced to its essential meaning, this signifies that an effort is being made so to develop, regulate and co-ordinate the economic existences of France and its colonies, that the Empire will end by being virtually self-supporting and self-sufficient.

As one of the principal officials of the conference put it, the aim is to endow Greater France with "relative autarchy and autonomy."

Louis Rollin, French Minister of the Colonies, explained the fundamental idea of the gathering as follows:

"The dominant thought of the conference," he declares, "is certainly the establishment of economic unity throughout the whole of France. And as I showed in my inaugural address, we are forced to it by new economic conditions.

Caused by Crisis

"Having lost its foreign markets, France found itself obliged to turn towards its Empire and to increase the flow of commercial exchanges which formerly existed there. On the other hand, the colonies, undergoing the same difficulties, demand an increased home market for their products in order to be able to weather the crisis without going through too severe tests.

"We hope also to develop the exchanges between the colonies themselves. And, as may well be understood, we, who do not desire to isolate France from the rest of the world, do not wish either to reserve its colonial products exclusively for the home country. Obviously we give primary consideration to our colonies. But in their own interest we hope they will create new outlets for themselves outside the home market."

The part of the colonies in the foreign trade of France has increased enormously in the past few years. In fact with the drastic drop in French exports to other countries, the proportion of trade with the colonies has nearly doubled. In 1928, commerce with the colonies constituted only 15 per cent of the total. In 1933 it had risen to 27 per cent, and it is

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

NRA Has Little Effect on Wages, While Food Prices Leap Upward

New England Authorities Plan Investigation of Mounting Living Cost

With food prices increasing and wage rises forestalled by unexpected drops in consumption ranging from 25 to 50 per cent throughout New England, economists and local businessmen today warned of higher living costs and potential surpluses that may take New England back to where the New Deal found it.

Alarmed at this prospect, consumer organizations and members of the Massachusetts Legislature today demanded an immediate legislative investigation of commodity prices in the Commonwealth. These investigations would supplement those already launched by the bureau of labor statistics in Washington through ERA sponsorship, and another study to be started by the Consumers' Councils.

Pork prices alone have doubled since March of last year, it was learned from the Massachusetts division on the necessaries of life. Coincident with these price rises, consumption of pork has dropped 50 per cent, according to the records of Boston retail merchants.

Butter Makes Big Jump

Prices of butter in local markets soared from 25 cents a pound in March, 1934, to 37½ cents this month. Combined meat prices rose from 92 cents last year to the latest listing at $1.28. In the last month combined meats jumped 12 cents a pound.

These increases are typical of the entire New England food market. But the immediate increases, although out of proportion with what New England businessmen had expected over so short a period, are factors less disturbing than the predictions of businessmen that jumps in living costs will continue.

Federal production curbs, along with processing taxes, had led local economists to anticipate slowly rising commodity prices to be accompanied, according to plan, by rising wages. But no one anticipated the drought, blamed for the last month's upward surge of prices said to have far outstripped buying power.

Meanwhile, wages have remained at a standstill, according to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Statistics.

Charles F. Adams, vice-president of First National Stores, predicted a potential surplus of commodities for New England greater than any yet experienced in the district.

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Marriner S. Eccles

Governor of the Federal Reserve Board

Only in Isolated Instances, Report Shows, Have NRA Efforts Had Effect

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — NRA today officially permitted to become public the first general statistical report of the key recovery organization's effect on the American economic system.

It shows a relatively minof improvement in national purchasing power deriver from higher wages in the lowest wage brackets, striking advance in interest and dividends, significant reduction in the number and extent of bankruptcies, and an increase in industrial profits during 1934.

Coincidentally with this, the Federal Trade Board, of which Marriner S. Eccles is Governor, reported a big jump in industrial production for January which brought it to 90 per cent of the 1923-25 average.

Contrary to NRA publicity practice, release of the chart-filled compilation of NRA facts was made public without comment and no effort was made to let newspaper correspondents know that the document was available. In fact, there was every indication that the document prepared by Leon Henderson's meticulously objective division of research and planning was permitted to see the light of day with the greatest reluctance.

Limited in Its Favor

The information thus made available is favorable to the NRA itself only in limited degree. Industrial and business profits constitute the sole point where reason is found for energetic comment. In many other respects the result of the codification of American industry appears almost negligible.

As for profits, the report finds that although the evidence is "heterogeneous, contradictory and inconclusive," it nevertheless shows an increase so noticeable in 1934 as to be

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Curley Offers Spending Plan At Washington

Relief Proposals Include Changes in Code to Help Textiles

Higher Tariff Sought

Two Other Governors From New England Join in Congressional Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—James M. Curley, Governor of Massachusetts, and master of political finesse, departed from the capital today, leaving behind him a $235 million New England spending program on the doorstep of New England's embarrassed congressional delegation.

With the money program—designed as New England's slice in the anticipated $4000 million federal works appropriation—he also left a choice selection of other New England relief moves including changes in the textile code, better protection for New England fisheries and higher tariffs on New England products threatened by Japanese competition.

The Massachusetts Chief Executive outlined his glamorous conception of what the Federal Government should do for New England at an unusual gathering of New England officialdom called here yesterday on Mr. Curley's initiative. Two other governors came with him and all the Senators and Representatives attended at his invitation what was expected to be a conference on ways and means of salvaging and preserving what share of the nation's textile industry New England still retains.

Pictures Textile Situation

But Mr. Curley failed, perhaps, to fit himself into the expectations of his audience. He touched on textiles and the North and South wage differentials only in passing. His real interest was vast sums of federal money for New England. He suggested $60 million for the Connecticut River, $40 million for the Merrimac and $135 million for elimination of grade crossings throughout all New England.

He had prefaced these somewhat staggering figures with a more than gloomy picture of New England's economic situation. He claimed the loss of 90 per cent of the textile mills to the South, expressed concern over the sufferings of the fishing industry, was alarmed by the growing threat of cheap Japanese competition. As a remedy he proposed that New England should obtain what he considered its fair share in federal funds, which fair share he estimated to be about $235 million.

No One Objected

He went so far as to make sure that there was no objection among his audience to New England obtaining such a slice of federal money. He said: "I assume nobody is opposed to the Merrimac and Connecticut Valley proposals." Of course nobody spoke up, thereby committing the entire New England delegation to such a project and, in effect, placing on their shoulders the responsibility for its achievement.

Having thus launched a relief program for New England against the Washington sounding board, and placed the responsibility for its fulfillment on the doorstep of the New England senators and representatives, Mr. Curley departed in the best of spirits with the parting public statement that:

"Certain definite agreements were arrived at, namely, united action upon a project for the expenditure of $60 million for the Connecticut River and $40 million for the Merrimac River. . . ."

Walsh Clears Point

He didn't get away, however, without some retaliation from the delegates here. Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, who is much less a persona grata at the White House than is Mr. Curley, hastily rose at the conference to point out that each item of the Governor's program depended on administration approval, not congressional action

In other words, he made it quite clear that neither money, nor NRA code changes nor tariff changes could be obtained in Congress. To obtain them New England must go to the White House and, by inference, doors there open more readily to Mr. Curley himself than to the others.

Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R), former Governor of Maine, also promptly got out a statement lauding the theory of "New England unity and co-operation in attacking our common problems." But pointing out, as did Senator Walsh, that the textile problem, the Japanese threat and allocations for public works must be met "by executive action."

"The primary problem at present," he said, "is to make the President New England-conscious and in this enterprise the New England delegation in Congress will certainly welcome the co-operation of the New England Governors and the New England Council."

Did Not Mention Power

During the maneuvers of the day it became plain that Governor Curley had no thought of electric power in his plans for Connecticut and Merrimac River development. Specifically he mentioned redemption from sewage contamination, reforestation, beautification, salvation of fish and flood control. But not electric power, which some New England legislators believe holds the key to an industrial revival.

Mr. Curley is convinced that New England has all the electric power it

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Indian Princes File Objections To Reform Bill

Potentates Meeting at Bombay Want Further Government Assurance

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26—A flutter has been caused here by the action of the Indian Princes Conference at Bombay in refusing to accept the Indian Reform scheme in its present form.

British Right-Wing Conservatives who have throughout opposed these reforms attach enormous importance to this refusal. They declare it has changed the entire situation. They also facetiously dub it "Hoare-frost" as suggesting a chilling reverse for Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, who is the chief representative of British Government policy in this matter.

Being Negotiated

The real situation, however, is entirely different.

The Princes' objection is not to the scheme as a whole, but only to those of its features which concern the terms under which they themselves would enter into the proposed All-Indian Federation. These terms are under negotiation with the individual states and the specific points of difference are only such as are regarded in official circles here as eminently capable of adjustment.

The Princes are raising these specific objections to the India Bill:

1. The form of accession of Indian States to the All-India Federation;
2. Treaties and agreements between the Indian States and the British Government not being sufficiently safeguarded;
3. The executive authority to be exercised by the Federation's administrative officers over the member states is objectionable in extent;
4. The responsibilities of the Governor General to the States is not to their satisfaction;
5. There is dissatisfaction with the provisions as to railways and finance.

No Change Likely

The Princes, it is recognized, are entirely within their rights in pressing for the utmost possible safeguards for their own prerogatives. It is contended, however, that those of them who attend the Bombay Conference have been misled in supposing these prerogatives are in any way jeopardized.

Under these circumstances, no vital change is contemplated in the measure now before the British Parliament, for giving effect to the reforms. But some assurances on the points in question may be necessary before the Princes will cooperate as fully as desired.

One-Year and 13-Year Plans Undertaken in Argentina

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Argentine Information Bureau announced approval today by the Argentine Government in Buenos Aires of a $40 million public works program for this year.

The program calls for expenditures on public buildings, state railways, port construction, irrigation and sanitary projects.

A 13-year plan for construction of 30,000 miles of highways and 1000 bridges at an estimated cost of $266 million also was reported approved.

Babe Ruth Signs As Vice-President Of Boston Braves

To Be Assistant Manager and Player—Option to Buy Into Club

Babe Ruth comes to Boston. Charles F. Adams, vice-president of the Boston National League Baseball Club, announced today that Ruth, veteran outfielder and home run hitter of the New York Yankees, had signed a contract with the Braves. The deal was completed in New York after a brief conference between Col. J. J. Ruppert, owner of the Yankees, Judge Emil E. Fuchs, president of the Braves, and Ruth.

Ruth joins the Braves as player, second vice-president and assistant manager. He also has been granted an option to buy into the club if he so desires. Ruth signed a three-year contract, but no figures were announced. Adams said, however, Ruth was offered a share of the profits during the time of the contract. Adams said the terms of the contract were very satisfactory.

The deal brings the big slugger back to the city that gave him his start in major-league baseball, for it was with the Red Sox in 1914 that he first wore a big-time uniform.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Babe Ruth, for 21 years brightest star of the American League, today was given his release by the New York Yankees and immediately signed a contract with the Boston Braves of the rival National League as vice-president and assistant manager.

Negotiations for his affiliation with the Braves have been carried on by correspondence since Ruth's return last week from a round-the-world cruise and were made with the consent of Col. Jacob Ruppert, owner of the Yankees.

The correspondence leaves the way open for Ruth to assume active management of the club, although Judge Fuchs made it plain that Bill McKechnie, present manager of the Braves, has his full confidence and will be in control of the team "unless circumstances" show that it will be better for Ruth to be in full charge on the field.

Demand of Panama For Gold Payments Is Refused by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The United States again today declined Panama's demands for payment of the annual rent for the Canal Zone in gold coin, and instead forwarded a Treasury check to that Government's New York fiscal agents.

Panama has announced the check will be returned promptly as it was last year, with renewed demands for gold.

The Acting Secretary of State William Phillips, in announcing the action, said the United States was bound by present legislation to pay in prevailing currency, but added the matter was not finally decided, inasmuch as it was under consideration at both the Treasury Department and Attorney General's office.

Pressed for an explanation of the action in view of the recent Supreme Court decision that the United States could not abrogate its own gold obligations, Mr. Phillips declined to discuss any details.

Lynn Shoe Circles Again Find Peace As Strike Is Ended

Operatives of the Gold Seal Plant Go Back to Their Benches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 26—Peace again reigned in the Lynn shoe industry today with the complete restoration of employment to the 1400 workers at the Gold Seal Shoe Company plant, where some 300 turnworkmen and lasters participated in an alleged illegal walkout two weeks ago. Their strike closed the plant. The turnworkmen and lasters returned to their benches yesterday and today other operatives in the more advanced processes of the shoe reported back to work.

Credit for settlement of the differences is attributed in large measure to the efforts of Attorney Peter J. Walsh, counsel for the United Shoe & Leather Workers Union, who has held many conferences with the company officials and carried the results before the union bodies.

Today in various union circles the name of Mr. Walsh was being urged for election as general organizer at a proposed salary of from $10,000 to $15,000. Although Mr. Walsh declined election to that office last year, if his consent can be obtained certain union factions are strong for placing his name on the ballot of March 19, against those of William J. Mackessey, seeking re-election; William B. Mahan and Fred Biedenkapp, self-styled Communist of New York, defeated last year.

Odorless Cabbage an Aristocrat After Six Years Under Glass

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 26 (AP)—An odorless cabbage, something new in the vegetable world, was announced today at Cornell University.

It will not "smell up the house" while cooking; yet dietetically and gastronomically it is a perfect cabbage.

The way Prof. C. H. Myers of the Department of Plant Breeding got rid of the odor proves that the women have been right in turning up their noses at it.

The old familiar "smell" turned out to have been only an evolutionary hang-over which disappeared when good breeding was introduced.

It took 4000 cabbages and six years to produce the aristocratic vegetable. Each year Professor Myers uprooted a few of the most sturdy early Savoy cabbages in the Cornell experimental gardens and placed them in cold storage for about two months. This gave the young cabbages a "rest." It was part of the "hibernation" which many plants require to reach their best. Then he replanted the cabbages in greenhouses.

There an expert substituted steel tweezers for bees, butterflies and other undiscriminating pollen spreaders. He took pollen from the antler of one cabbage flower and placed it on the pistil of another. Thus seeds were obtained perpetuating the best cabbage strains. This went on for five years with cabbages annually getting a little better.

They averaged about three pounds, dark green and crinkly leaves, crisp texture, less waste than ordinary, greater uniformity in shape and maturity and easier digestibility.

This year, the sixth, the new quality appeared. The cabbages have lost their odor, but retained all the other qualities.

The Department of Plant Breeding has 10,000 seeds of this new strain, too few to offer to farmers. A limited number of seed growers will be asked to co-operate in producing enough seeds to place the odorless variety on the market. That is expected to take about two years.

Trading in One Dog He Shows 'em How To Get the Dog Back With Mule and Cow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHASTAIN, Ark.—An Izard County farmer of the Shady Grove community holds the record as the best trader in the Ozarks. Recently he started a string of trades with a fox hound and when he finished, he had the dog back and a cow and a mule for profit. The story is like this:

A short time ago the Shady Grove farmer traded a good fox hound for a mule. The person who acquired the dog traded it to another party on a cattle deal. The Shady Grove farmer then traded the mule he got in the first exchange to the dog's new owner for a smaller mule and the dog. So far he was a mule ahead.

Then he traded the dog again getting a cow in return. The dog's new owner then exchanged it for some calves with another neighborhood farmer. The Shady Grove farmer then contacted the dog's new owner and got the dog and a small cow in exchange for the larger cow he had obtained when he traded the dog off the second time.

Thus he has the fox hound he started with, and also a mule and a cow as profits of his trading.

Mansfield Opposes Dog Racing

Free Light Bulbs Up to Senate

King's Safety Advances to Curley

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Mayor to Fight Tracks

Mayor Mansfield today served notice on prospective dog racing promoters that he would invoke "every legitimate means to prevent the construction of tracks in Boston." He cited specific state laws which give the Mayor authority to keep racing out of the city.

Meanwhile under a barrage of protest from embattled citizens, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole today prepared to resign as chairman of the Massachusetts racing commission. The reported reason was not the wrath of residents at dog-racing licenses, but Curley interference.

The resulting shakeup will throw the responsibility for appointing a new chairman directly upon the Governor. Along with it goes the responsibility for ignoring or answering the demands of South Boston and Cambridge for justice.

Already the Governor has admitted that he approved the licensing of tracks without public hearing.

When General Cole steps out, the demands for a reconsideration of the licenses will be aimed directly at the Governor.

Meanwhile, another bill was filed in the House, aimed to tie the hands of the commission and prevent arbitrary licensing in future. It would require the permission of municipal authorities for the location of a horse or dog racing track. It would compel reconsideration of a license if the Mayor and 25 voters sign a petition. This is one of several bills before the Legislature to limit the commission's authority, and was introduced by Represenative Eugene H. Giroux.

Free Bulbs Proposed

Free electric light bulbs again—the words were today engrossed on the Massachusetts House records. But it remained to be seen what the Senate would say, and, perhaps, what the Governor would do.

The bill was headed for stiff opposition. The files of the Senate are a junk yard, littered with the remains of defeated anti-utility bills. As for the Governor, he is said to have his own power program. Both Senate and Governor are customarily less affected by the popular allure of a "free bulb" slogan.

It was certain the bill would be treated as adverse to the electric companies. The power interests were ordered to reduce rates one-half-cent a kilowatt hour, last year. They were allowed to give up the free bulb plan as partial compensation.

Since then, Mrs. Housewife has been dubiously comparing her somewhat smaller bills, with her outlay for new bulbs. Legislators saw her questioning looks, and grasped the idea that the free bulb slogan might perform wonders of popular appeal. Mrs. Housewife now waits to see what the Senate has up its sleeve.

King's Security Nearer

Just five days, and Boston's police superintendent will be insulated from the buffetings of politics—unless a Curley veto intervenes.

Both houses yesterday passed a bill placing the offices of superintendent and four deputies under Civil Service. Superintendent Martin H. King and his present assistants will be allowed to stay on without examinations. But all future officials must be qualified by examination.

What will Governor Curley do? Only Lieutenant Governor Hurley knows, and he will bring back the critical instructions from Washington, late today or tomorrow. Mr. Curley is off for Florida and perhaps a plane flight into Mexico, so all eyes will be fixed on the pen of Mr. Hurley.

He may sign, as acting governor; he may veto; he may do nothing, in which case the bill automatically becomes law in five days.

If Curley approval is forthcoming, many a civic organization will hang out bunting and declare a clebration. For years, the effort to ensure impartial, efficient career officials for the police department has gone down to defeat before the patronage system. Today it was on the brink of success.

Visit Italy for a Quarter

Visit Italy and help the Emergency Campaign. Visit Italy for 25 cents—all of which goes to Boston's charity drive. The Italy in question is not the land of olives and silkworms, but is just as genuine, namely, the decks of the Italian liner Roma, due to dock at Commonwealth Pier on March 10.

From 9 to 11:30 a. m., the public can roam its decks, peer into salons and cafes, and serve Boston's charities. Representatives of the cam-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 9
Boston and New England News—Page 2
Sports—Page 4
Financial—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Weather 2
Events Tonight 2
Radio Timetable 2
Progress in Education 6
The Home Forum 7
Up Out of the Fog
[With French Translation]
Home Building and Gardening 8
Chess 13
Aviation Column 13
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Mansfield Opposes Dog Racing

Free Light Bulbs Up to Senate

King's Safety Advances to Curley

(Continued from Page 1)

paign will stand at the gangway, and for each visitor, 25 cents will chink into the campaign box.

Meanwhile, shipping authorities and city officials will dance a hornpipe or two. This is to be the first visit of the Roma—which is the largest liner to take up a regular service out of Boston.

Not even the airplanes wheeling and roaring overhead in celebration will be able to drown out a few flights of oratory. Long and persistent efforts to expand the port are slowly yielding results. The new schedule of the Roma will attract passengers from Canada and the West; it is a major development in the port program.

Business Tax Fought

A bill to tax inventories and fixed assets of business corporations was subjected to a blistering attack at the State House today, from spokesmen of virtually all business.

Especially did textile leaders denounce this form of tax. It would add the finishing blow to the demolition of the industry in Massachusetts, they said. Mills, already on the verge of collapse, due to low wage competition from the South, would at once fold up.

Chamber of Commerce and taxpayers' associations joined in the chorus.

Crooked Brokers Sought

Hard on the trail of wildcat security salesmen, Boston's new branch of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission was today preparing 54 cases for possible court action.

These are only chaff, said Regional Administrator Edmund J. Brandon, to be separated from the wheat of legitimate business. He told the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants that he would avoid every appearance of interfering in honest brokerage business.

Only those who exploit the innocent and trusting, only the parasites, will be disciplined by the Boston branch of the commission. But dishonesty can expect no quarter.

"If we try to police every sale of stocks," he said, "that would be paternalism at its very worst. You would have bureaucracy and red tape, stifling of business, and all the things that make us throw up our hands in horror at centralization."

Brokers this morning found these words music in their ears. After being belabored mightily by the Roosevelt inner circle, this form of cooperation was lyric and soothing.

Aerial Cableway Favored

It was the stiff climb up Cannon Mountain that sold New Hampshire's legislators on the idea of an aerial cableway to the top. They left the marble halls in Concord, and set out to examine the project in person. They toiled and huffed and puffed their way up the steep mountain sides. And when they reached the top, all the glory of New Hampshire's winter scenery was laid out before them.

It wasn't hard, then, for persuasive state publicity officials to sell the idea. They pictured skiiers zooming down the mountain sides, and being whisked back to the top again in a trice via overhead cable car. They talked glowingly of the success of such cableways in Europe. They said that New Hampshire could lead the way in this country, and thereby attract new winter sports fans by the thousands.

Best of all, to thrifty committeemen, the project would pay for itself.

By the time the legislative faces had turned crimson in the cold and feet were being stamped, eloquence and the fascination of the idea had done their work. The legislative committee will approve, and the bill for the cable railroad is expected to go through.

Roadside Zoos Protested

A few laughs from the antics of bear cubs, monkeys and raccoons at a roadside stand, and the advertising value of the animals, are not worth the inevitable mistreatment of the animals. So said Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

He urged passage of a bill prohibiting such roadside zoos, before the legislative Committee on Legal Affairs. With him stood Raymond J. Kenney, state director of fisheries and game, and a group of prominent clubwomen.

The animals are caused mental suffering, poor feeding, inadequate quarters and insufficient exercise, Dr. Rowley said. No advertising benefit can compensate.

Legislation to this end has several times been defeated in the past.

Briefs

Reduction of the monthly interest on personal loans from 3 per cent to 2½, 2, or even 1¼ per cent, as strongly urged today by Representative Thomas A. Delmore of Lowell before the legislative committee on banks and banking at the State House in Boston.

* * *

The winter weather evidently has had its effect for 2865 fewer passenger car registrations were handed out in January, 1935, by the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles than in January, 1934. In January, 1935, they totaled 422,929.

* * *

So great is the flood of donations to the Mount Holyoke College that today the institution appealed to the Massachusetts Legislature to boost from $10 million to $15 million the exemption of real and personal property from taxation under the statutes.

* * *

Mayor Mansfield said today that the city was going to rent 20,000 square feet of the building at 18 Oliver Street to house homeless men who are being cared for by ERA in scattered sections of the city. The rental is $10,000 a year.

* * *

An increase of 1.4 per cent in the number of wage-earners employed in 1568 plants in Massachusetts during the month of January as compared with the previous month was announced today by the State Department of Labor and Industries. The amount of the combined weekly pay rolls showed an increase of 2.5 per cent.

* * *

Expenditure of several million dollars to construct a highway and rapid transit system connecting Boston, Somerville, Cambridge and Arlington was advocated today before the legislative committee on highways and motor vehicles. More than 300 persons attended the hearing on the bill sponsored by the Massachusetts Improvement Association.

* * *

Moses H. Gulesian, Boston real estate dealer, who has been missing since last Tuesday, was brought back to his home in Newton today, after having been located last night in the Bowery Mission in New York, according to the Associated Press.

* * *

Characterizing Boston's municipal list of names, addresses and salaries of city, county and school employees as a "sucker list," the Massachusetts House yesterday voted to discontinue publication of the book, thereby saving the city of Boston's taxpayers $8000 every two years.

* * *

Governor Curley today issued the third annual proclamation calling upon the citizens of Massachusetts to commemorate on March 5 the anniversary of the historic Boston Massacre.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

"Advisory: 10:30 a. m., Northwestern storm warning has been ordered for the Atlantic coast between Boston and Cape Hatteras. Disturbance over northern Georgia will move rapidly northeastward and cause strong northwest winds tonight, possibly reaching gale force at times."

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing and much colder during tonight; lowest temperature near or slightly below 20 degrees; Wednesday fair and slightly colder; strong west to north winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, much colder tonight; Wednesday fair, slightly colder.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, much colder with moderate cold wave possibly preceded by rain, changing to snow in the southeast portion tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and much colder tonight, with a moderate cold wave; Wednesday fair and colder.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest and north winds; somewhat overcast preceded by rain over south portion tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	53	Minneapolis	-2	12
Bermuda	64	70	New Orleans	40	78
Chicago	10	36	New York	52	58
Denver	16	20	Norfolk, Va.	54	68
Helena, Mont.	14	32	Philadelphia	52	60
Jacksonville	64	78	St. Louis	18	38
Kansas City	10	20	San Francisco	46	58
Los Angeles	44	64	Washington	54	68
Miami, Fla.	74	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 26.
B—Maximum Feb. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:57 p. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Wednesday, 5:18 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:58 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; snowfall; depth on the ground at 8 p. m. 8.0 inches; maximum temperature 23 degrees above zero; minimum 11 above.

Walker 'Broke' in London

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—James J. Walker appeared in Chancery Court today on two summonses from American companies seeking to collect bills owed by the former New York Mayor. Mr. Walker stated that he had no means and that during his recent tour of the Continent with his wife, the former Betty Compton, actress, Miss Compton paid the bills.

Boston Events

Tonight

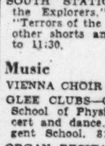
Theaters

"PETTICOAT FEVER" (Plymouth). Dennis King in a farce dealing with a lonely northland radio operator and a girl who drops in with her fiance in an airplane crash. 8:30.

"DE LUXE" (Shubert). Violet Heming, Melvyn Douglas and other stars in realistic portrayal of decadent expatriates in Paris since the war. 8.30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Opera House). Bert Lytell as one of a group of Jesuits. 8:30.

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial). With Walter Huston. 8:15.



Movies

BOSTON—"Night Life of the Gods." Museum statues come to life. 11:10 a. m., 2:03, 4:51, 7:39, 10:27. Stage: Blackstone, magician.

EXETER — "The Band Plays On." 1:55, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Bright Eyes."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"[illegible] the King's Horses," musical comedy with Mary Ellis. Fenway, 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount, 10:32 a. m., 1:18, 4:04, 6:50, 9:30. Also "The White Cockatoo," detective mystery.

FINE ARTS—Emil Jannings in decorative English musical comedy, "The Merry Monarch." Also "Five Minute Ski Course" and educational shorts. 1:18, 3:25, 5:35, 7:45, 9:45.

KEITH'S—Margaret Sullavan in "The Good Fairy." 10 a. m., 12:31, 3:02, 5:33, 8:04, 10:35. Stage: Irene Beasley.

ORPHEUM—"Clive of India." 9:28 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:47, 9:57. Vaudeville.

STATE — "After Office Hours," with Clark Gable and Constance Bennett. 11:30 a. m., 2:16, 5:02, 7:48, 10:34. Also Jack Holt in "The Best Man Wins."

MAJESTIC — Soviet film with English titles, "Chapayev, the Red Commander." 11:20 a. m., 1:22, 3:24, 5:26, 7:28, 9:30

METROPOLITAN—Rudy Vallee in "Sweet Music." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:20. Stage: Mitzi Green.

MODERN—Myrna Loy in "Wings in the Dark." 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Women Must Dress."

TREMONT—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back," and "I'll Tell the World." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer." 12:45, 3:52, 6:59, 10:06. Also "Grand Old Gal."

STRAND—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Kentucky Kernels," and "Behold My Wife." Continuous from 1:30.

UNIVERSITY — "Forsaking All Others." 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "The President Vanishes."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Tracking the Explorers," cameraman adventures; "Terrors of the Amazon"; Popeye cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

VIENNA CHOIR BOYS—Jordan Hall. 8:20.

GLEE CLUBS—Of M. I. T. and Sargent School of Physical Education. Joint concert and dance. New gymnasium of Sargent School. 8:30.

ORGAN RECITAL—E. Power Biggs, Harvard University Memorial Chapel. Program includes Bach, Handel and Sowerby compositions. 8.

Other Events

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY—Bruins vs. St. Louis. Boston Garden. 8:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — "Artificial Earthquakes," lecture by James Bernard Macelwane of Saint Louis University. 8.

DR. ANUP SINGH DHILLON—Lecture on "India and World Peace." 6 Byron Street. 8.

DR. STEPHEN DUGGAN—Lecture on "The Present Situation in Europe." Goddard Hall, Tufts College. 8.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY — Boston College vs. Boston University. Arena. 8.

BASKETBALL—Presentation Club vs. Irwin Club. East Boston Civic Center. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

MORNING MUSICALE—Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist; Dusolina Giannini, soprano. Hotel Statler ballroom. 11 a. m.

Other Events

ROTARY CLUB — Speaker: Daniel G. Aldrich of Howard, R. I., governor of thirty-first rotary district. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

WOMAN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION—Executive Board meeting, 1; regular meeting, 2; program, with Joe Mitchell Chapple, Elinor Hughes, Magruder Gordon Maury, and music, 3. Hotel Statler.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Egyptian Crafts. 11 a. m.

Carry Puerto Rico's Debating Standards Into New England

Francisco Ponsa-Feliú of Bayamón — Arturo Morales-Carrión of Rio Piedras — Gaspar Rivera-Cestero of Bayamón — Otto Riefkohl of Santurce

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The 1935 Massachusetts Legislature, from which Labor has expected so much, is administering a sound thrashing to Labor on the first important measure—ratification of the federal child labor amendment.

The first action was taken when the House of Representatives voted, 218 to 5, to accept an adverse committee report on ratification. The "knockout" punch will probably be delivered tomorrow, when the Senate votes on the committee report. There remain little doubt that the Senate will concur with the House on the bill. Massachusetts Labor is already reconciled to defeat.

However, the child labor amendment is being used by Republicans to place their Democratic colleagues on the well-known "spot." Although there are sufficient votes in the Senate to defeat the measure on a voice vote, the Republicans are planning to engineer a roll-call so that the stand of each member may be recorded publicly.

Most of the Republicans are already against the measure and do not care who knows. But the Democrats are in a peculiar position. The Democratic majority claims that it supports Labor. Yet by voting against the child labor amendment, it is slapping Labor's political face.

On the other hand, Cardinal O'Connell is lined up against the amendment. A vote for the amendment is a vote against the Cardinal.

So the Republicans are planning to enjoy the squirming of the Senate Democrats as the child labor roll-call is pushed through. The Republican Representatives watched the fun last Wednesday, when Representative John Halliwell (R) engineered a similar roll-call.

Despite the Senate roll-call, however, there seems little doubt that the vote will be overwhelmingly in opposition to the amendment.

What has happened to Governor Curley's monthly conference of department heads? When the Governor called the first monthly conference, on Jan. 29, with representatives from Massachusetts' 22 colleges and universities present, he announced that the meetings would be held monthly, for the purpose of developing more departmental efficiency.

The February conference is due within two days, and nothing has been said concerning it. State House prognosticators are wondering whether the Governor will call these conferences only when he has some battle to fight, such as that against bank liquidating agents, which broke out at the last conference.

At that time the Governor attacked the "excessive fees" paid liquidating agents in charge of closed banks, and proposed that State employees take over the work. However, the same liquidating agents are understood to be still on the job. The State Attorney General's staff has been augmented by 11 new employees to give legal advice to the liquidating agents.

* * *

While the sales-tax proposals of Mayor Mansfield and Henry F. Long, State commissioner of corporations and taxation, appear doomed to defeat, Governor Curley's 10 per cent surtax on incomes proposal is understood to be headed for success.

Neither is looked upon with too great favor. Yet the advocates of the surtax point out that the sales tax will fall heavily on the poor, while the surtax will penalize only those who can afford to pay.

Furthermore, as Representative Edward J. Kelley, Democratic floor leader, argues, if the surtax proposal were killed, some new revenue source would be needed to provide the $3,000,000 which the surtax would yield. And no new source appears readily available. In addition, the Governor wields such legislative power that it is doubtful that the legislators will block this gubernatorial proposal.

Edgar Mills.

Puerto Ricans Tie With Bostonians In Munitions Debate

Cause of Trouble Found in Making, Not Shipping, of Arms

Barnstorming their way through the United States on a debating tour, members of the University of Puerto Rico fought a "no decision" battle of words today with Boston University speakers on the question: "Resolved that the nations should agree to prevent the international shipment of arms and munitions."

Taking the affirmative, Edward Parsons of Boston University blamed the munitions manufacturers for causing war and prolonging war. He asserted that nations are morally obligated to their citizens to stamp out the "dealers in death and destruction." Instances in which wars were caused by the propaganda issued by munitions manufacturers and prolonged through their political activities were cited.

Manufacturers Stay

The negative, presented by Arturo Morales-Carrion, admitted the evils of the munitions manufacturer; but pointed out that even if nations should agree to prevent the international shipment of arms, the manufacturers would not be eliminated, the real cause of the trouble would not be wiped out, but merely limited in activity to artificial boundaries.

Continuing for Boston University, Sumner Levinson told the well-known story of two peaceful Chinese overlords who finally came to blows after international armament salesmen convinced first one and then the other that each should have more guns along his border than his neighbor had. Instances were cited of Englishmen being killed in the World War by English guns in German hands; and to bring the story up to date, "right now Chinese are using excellent Japanese guns to shoot excellent Japanese soldiers."

Keeping Treaties

Caspar Rivera-Cestero concluded the negative argument by asserting that even if nations did agree to prohibit international shipment of arms, there is no reason to believe they would hold to this agreement any more than they have held to peace treaties and compacts entered into in the past. "The Kellogg-Briand Pact, the Treaty of Versailles, the Washington Naval Treaty and the Nine Power Pact have all been treated as scraps of paper within recent months.

"The League took no action to restrain Japan in her war activities, and cannot logically do so in the case of Paraguay today without showing discrimination in the case of an obviously lesser nation. The League cannot be construed, then, as strong enough to enforce an international agreement suggested by the terms of the debate."

The Puerto Ricans have been successful over Cornell, George Washington and Yale Universities within the past week. At Yale last night, the debate was given by both sides in Spanish. Mr. Wilfred Ringer, principal of Brookline High School, welcomed the teams to Brookline's auditorium, observing that the question before the debaters was one in which the youth of America is showing unusual interest.

Puerto Rican Team Lists Eleven Debates On Northern Jaunt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—For the ninth year since the University of Puerto Rico first held an intercollegiate debate with the University of Arizona, it has arranged a series of forensic encounters with colleges of eastern United States and Canada, during which two questions will be discussed.

The first, "Resolved, that the nations should agree to prevent the international shipment of arms and munitions," will be debated at Cornell, George Washington, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont. The Puerto Rican team will uphold the negative.

The second subject, "Resolved, that this house approve the extension of Fascism," will be discussed at Yale, Bates, New Brunswick, Middlebury and McGill, the island debaters upholding the affirmative.

The debate at Yale yesterday was in Spanish, the others in English. The team will be away for more than a month.

By dates the debates at the various colleges and universities will be as follows: Cornell, Feb. 19; George Washington, Feb. 21; Yale, Feb. 25; Boston University, Feb. 26; University of New Hampshire, Feb. 27; Bates College, Feb. 28; University of Maine, March 1; University of New Brunswick, March 4; Middlebury College, March 7; McGill University, March 8; University of Vermont, March 11.

Bath Workers Start Contest for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine, Feb. 26—Approximately 500 employees of the Bath Iron Works Corporation, have entered a novel contest. This contest, which will last six months, is for the promotion of safety at the plant. The contestants will be divided into two teams and, at the completion of the contest, a clambake will be served all participants. There will be a field day in conjunction and the safety committee at the plant feels it will probably be the biggest clambake and field day ever held in Bath.

Shoe Plant Reopens

SACO, Me., Feb. 26 (AP)—The High Shoe Manufacturing Company's plant here, closed 10 days because of a strike, reopened today with all but 15 or 20 of its 350 workers on the job, manager Michael Jackson declared.

The strike, which also affected the Kesslen Shoe Company's plant at Biddeford to lesser degree, was called by United Shoe and Leather Union representatives to obtain recognition and to try for higher wages.

University Seeks Work Funds

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 26 (AP)—The University of Nebraska yesterday requested $2,455,000 from the Federal Government as a works project for erecting new buildings and improving present structures.

Curley Offers Spending Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

needs. So far as he is concerned, the Government should purify New England streams for the delectation of tourists and the well-being of fish, but should not attempt what it is trying in the Tennessee Valley.

Some Polite Dissent

In brief, Governor Curley ran a very good one-man show in Washington yesterday before a select audience which had to applaud willy-nilly, although it managed to get out some very polite expressions of disagreement as to whose job it is to bring showers of federal gold to the New England States.

Gov. Louis J. Brann (D), of Maine, was in fact the only outsider to pull a plum out of Mr. Curley's pie. During the course of the proceedings Representative Brewster interjected "what about Quoddy?" to which Mr. Curley replied "We don't want to take up controversial matters here."

But Maine was not to be so easily put aside. Adopting Mr. Curley's own tactics and exact words on the Connecticut and Merrimac projects, Governor Brann stood up and said "I assume that nobody here is opposed to the Quoddy project?" And of course there was again no dissenting voice. So Governor Brann can go home and tell his people that the entire New England delegation is in favor of Quoddy, a project which would add about $35 million to Mr. Curley's $235 million.

Leland Named

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Secretary Ickes, the PWA administrator, today named Joseph D. Leland of Boston, to head a commission of 17 Boston architects who have prepared plans for a $5,000,000 low rent housing project in South Boston. Nils H. Larsen will be Leland's chief assistant.

Vermont Represented

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 26 (AP)—Col. Joseph Fairbanks of Washington, D. C., formerly of St. Johnsbury, yesterday was designated by Gov. Charles M. Smith to represent him at the textile conference of New England Governors in Washington.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Education talk....	Messner Orch.....	Talk, Fred Hoey...
5:15	Agricultural reports..	'Congress Speaks':	Male quartet.....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	talks; music....	"Jack Armstrong"..	Local dance music.
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'	'Buddy and Blake'	The Cosmopolitans	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Delaporte Orchestra...	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	State House talk.....	sketches; music..	Soloist; quartet ..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news...	"Lum and Abner"	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor".	Melody Limited....	Music lecture.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Reichman Orch....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Morton Downey; orch.	Recorded talk.....	"Just Plain Bill"..	Italian amateur
7:30	Musical Memories:	Popular vocal	Merry-Go-Round ..	talent program...
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch...	'Easy Aces,' sketch	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Crime Clues; network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra....
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace"; musicale..	Drama talk.....
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	ERA Orchestra....
8:45	soloists; players.....	his orchestra....	vocal soloists.....	Dramatic sketch..
9:00	Grace Moore, soprano;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Ferdinando Orch...
9:15	concert orchestra....	Adolphe Menjou...	Bros.; orchestra..	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Cleveland Symphony	Ed Wynn; Graham	Isham Jones's Or-	News Service.....
9:45	Orchestra concert.	McNamee; orch....	chestra; soloists..	3rd period, Bruins-
10:00	Artur Rodzinski, con-	"Good News," with	Casa Loma Orch.;	St. Louis game ..
10:15	ductor	Peg La Centra;	speakers; soloist.	Jack Fisher and
10:30	Speaker; Elliott Dan-	John Barclay; so-	"Ship of Joy"	his orchestra ....
10:45	iels and his orchestra	loists; players; or.	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusader.
11:00	Reports; soloist.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Dailey Orchestra..
11:15	Studio speaker.....	NBC vocalist.....	Alexander Orch...	CBS speaker.....
11:30	Carl Hoff and his	Tom Gerun and	Johnny Green and	Perley Stevens &
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, Radio City Matinee: Ray Noble's Orchestra; vocal soloists.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: geography program.
3:00 WNAC, New Hampshire-Puerto Rico debate on arms and munitions.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:45 WAAB, Address by Prof. Albert Einstein, noted physicist.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music: chamber music recital.
4:30 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company in "Seventh Heaven."
8:00 WBZ, Mark Hellinger; Gladys Glad; Sam Hearn; Peggy Flynn; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, directed by Thornton Burgess.
9:00 WNAC, Lily Pons, soprano; vocal ensemble; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; network dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John Charles Thomas, baritone, in recital.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie"; Burns and Allen; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Ricardo Cortez, narrator.
10:00 WNAC, "The Family Hotel"; Jack Pearl; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his orchestra; soloists.
10:30 WAAB, Columbia Concert Hall: Carlos Salzeda, harpist; symphony orchestra; Howard Barlow, conductor.
11:45 WNAC, "The Bonus Situation," Frank Belgrano, Legion National Commander.

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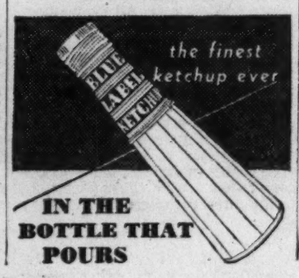

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FINAST "READ" FLOUR LARGE 24½ LB BAG 85c
MILD WHOLE MILK VARIETY CHEESE lb 21c
Crabmeat Geisha, Namco or Chatka 2 No ½ Tins 43c
Chipso Flakes or Granules for Dishes or Clothes 2 Lge Pkgs 35c
Standard Peas 2 No 2 Tins 23c
Blue Tip Matches 6 Lge Boxes 25c
Hershey's BAKING CHOCOLATE 2 ½ Lb Cakes 25c
Minitmix Pillsbury's for Quick Biscuits 40 oz Pkg 25c
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4 Tall Tins 25c
Borden's, Sealect, Lion 3 Tall Tins 20c
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SALMON
Stock up on these two popular Alaskan Salmons at special prices all this week
Red Alaska Tall Tin 17c
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APPLE SAUCE Finast Brand Delicious 2 No 2 Tins 19c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE Famous Silver Nip Brand 2 16 oz Bots 29c
ROYAL LUNCH N.B.C. Special 1 Lb Pkg 19c
PURE PRESERVES MIRABEL - All Flavors 1 Lb Jar 16c
BAKER'S VANILLA 2 oz Bot 29c
MACARONI or Finast Spaghetti 3 8 oz Pkgs 19c
PICKLES Harco Brand - Sweet Mixed Quart Bot 23c
STANDARD BROOMS Reinforced Sturdy Each 45c
KAFFEE HAG All Caffeine Removed Lb Tin 47c
C&B MARMALADE Crosse & Blackwell Lb Jar 19c
SWEET RYE BREAD 16 oz Loaf 8c
BREAKFAST JUICES
SEALDSWEET GRAPEFRUIT JUICE No 2 Tin 10c
FINAST PINEAPPLE JUICE 18 oz Tin 14c
SUNSWEET PRUNE JUICE Qt Bot 23c
TOMATO COCKTAIL OR JUICE
FINAST 25 oz Tin 15c
BLUE LABEL COCKTAIL 16 oz Tin 15c
KEMP'S SUN-RAYED 13 oz Tin 9c
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Oranges Sunkist Navels Extra Large Doz 35c
Apples Fancy Winesaps 6 Lbs 25c
Carrots Large Bunch 5c
Grapefruit Indian River 4 For 17c
Oranges Indian River-Floridas Extra Large Doz. 37c
Prices for Boston and Vicinity
Celery White Crisp Bunch 15c
Peas New Arrivals 2 Lbs 25c
Green Beans 2 Lbs 15c

Now Dad Can Make Talkies Right at Home

Full equipment for field weighs only 20 pounds and can be utilized in a great variety of ways. Also the operator of the machine can talk into the camera while taking a picture and thus describe the actual conditions under which it is being taken.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 26—Will amateur "talkies" go through the same higgledy-piggledy "squawky" stage that professional sound films encountered?

What has been done to take away the buzz and whir of amateur projection machines above which any sound pictures would have to shout to be heard? What of the noises common to the camera itself? These are a few more questions Dad will be asking before he scraps his present "silent" equipment for one of the new "talkie" sets.

Using 16-millimeter film with sprocket holes on only one side and a narrow track on the other for recording sound, the new RCA development is hailed by film engineers as a distinct success. In appearance and size the new camera differs only slightly from the silent amateur movie camera, and though it incorporates a complete sound-recording system, it weighs only 8¾ pounds fully loaded.

In operation, the photographer talks into a mouthpiece embedded in the back of the camera as he focuses on the subject. Behind the mouthpiece a vibrating metal diaphragm coupled mechanically to a tiny mirror is set in motion by the voice. A light beam directed on the mirror is reflected, with its fluctuations, onto the sensitized edge of the film as it passes through the camera. For recording outside sound effects as well as the persons being photographed, a separate microphone attachment together with electrical amplifying and recording equipment are provided for convenient mounting on a tripod, on which the camera is also placed. The total overall weight for this equipment is 20 pounds.

The new camera is already finding an interesting application in the work of Dr. Kurt Lewin, professor of child psychology at Cornell University. The recording microphone and camera are concealed behind familiar objects in a room so that the subjects do not know they are being observed, and a sound motion picture record is made of children's reactions to commands, suggestions, and other stimuli, to be studied later by interested psychologists.

The Department of Interior is using one of the new cameras to make records of the soil erosion which is ruining so much pasture land in the West, with the investigator making his comments on the actual locations, permitting him to point out the preventative methods which may be applied.

In the United States Coast Guard Service sound picture records have been made of the scene where assistance was rendered to vessels at sea. Thus the observing officer was able to record a running account of the circumstances while they were actually taking place and being photographed, instead of relying entirely on memory to retain the essential data.

Singer Records As He Poses for Sculptor

John Charles Thomas Recording on Sound Camera While Max Kalish, Sculptor, Makes Statuette of Baritone in Role of Hamlet.

NRA Has Little Effect on Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

incapable of being explained away even by miracles of casuistry.

Pointing to charts showing a steady rise in corporation profits the report continues:

"Even more startling is the light placed upon the list of those receiving dividends and interest. . . . Note that although pay rolls in December, 1934, were only about 60 per cent of the total in 1926, dividends and interest were 150 per cent of their totals in 1926.

Dividend Income Up

"In short, the income enjoyed by those who received dividends and interest was 50 per cent higher than in 1926, even though the national income has declined nearly 40 per cent since that date and volume of production has declined by one third.

"Rough as the compilations are, clearly the recipients of profits have not failed to enjoy their proportionate share of the increase in industrial recovery."

Labor, however, does not appear to have reaped anything like the same reward as capital. Employment had apparently climbed back only to the 1931 level, while pay rolls lag even farther behind, although the charts show a decided improvement in both as compared to the low point in 1933. Despite NRA wage levels, "purchasing power per worker has stayed almost constant," and purchasing power for the mass of labor in NRA industries has increased proportionately with employment.

This failure of wages to show a general increase is explained by the statement that whereas "the laborer in the low income bracket has probably benefited," the "laborer in the higher income bracket may have suffered in regard to his weekly pay."

At the same time, the strength of labor unions is found to have increased substantially, but their numbers had always been so small that the total membership in labor unions despite the increase is "still less than 15 per cent of the whole." The A. F. of L. has not been able to capitalize on NRA to anything like the extent it had hoped in the beginning.

Dr. Frederick C. Mills of the National Bureau of Economic Research is, quoted in the report as stating that many of the high price maladjustments which held back recovery in early NRA days have bee nremoved or ameliorated. The report makes no additional contributions on this point.

In its insistence on objectivity, the Henderson report refrains from any conclusions, letting the NRA case rest exclusively on the record.

Industrial Output Shows Big Jump During January

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Industrial production last month, the Federal Reserve Board, of which Marriner S. Eccles is Governor, says, was the largest in any January since 1930.

The Board's monthly summary of business conditions, published today, said the industrial output in January amounted to 90 per cent of the 1923-25 average, compared to 86 per cent in December.

Sharply increased activity in the steel and automobile industries was credited for much of the gain. The report said factory employment and pay rolls rose somewhat during the month, reversing usual seasonal trends. Large increases in employment at automobile factories, and substantial increases at steel mills, foundries and woolen mills, were reported.

Production of crude petroleum was shown to have picked up in January as well as in the first half of February.

Declines in the number of persons employed in the meat-packing industry, at retail trade establishments and on construction projects were noted. The report said the output of lumber continued at a low level.

Food prices were shown to have advanced steadily. The board reported the general level of wholesale commodity prices advanced from 77.9 per cent of the 1926 average in the week ended Jan. 5 to 79.4 per cent in the week ended Feb. 16.

Substantial increases in cattle and beef prices during January and in hog prices during February were reported, while prices of cotton, grains and silk were shown to have declined in January and the first few days of this month only to advance in mid-February.

The board said the value of construction contracts awarded during January was slightly larger than in December. A considerable decline from January, 1934, was attributed to the declining volume of public projects.

Stage Is Declared Set For Big Rise in Prices

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26 (AP)—The stage has been set for the most drastic rise in prices this country has ever experienced, said Prof. Hudson B. Hastings, Yale expert on industrial administration, yesterday as he attacked the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the gold clause and gold certificate cases.

Speaking before members of the New Haven Advertising Club, Professor Hastings asserted "these decisions, in combination with the devalued dollar, mean that we can finance full business activity at about 3½ times the present price level and maintain a 40 per cent gold reserve against federal reserve notes and the present reserve requirements for the federal reserve bank and member bank deposit liabilities.

Our present demand deposits of commercial banks is about $19,999,999, and the velocity of circulation of this money is only about 575 of normal. Therefore, we now have more than enough money in circulation to finance full business activity at the present price level, and the possible expansion of bank deposit money based on the above-mentioned excess reserve would finance full business activity at about 3½ times the present level.

"Nor do these figures take into account the further inflationary effort of the present silver-purchase policy of the Government.

"Public opinion should be aroused to the dangers of the present situation and catastrophic consequences of the rise in the general level of prices, which is now not only possible but probable in view of the history of monetary economics in this and other countries.

Plan for World Port At Chicago Helped By Deeper Channel

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—Dirt—and some water too—will begin to fly soon as work starts on another step in the development of what eventually may be "The Interstate Port District of Illinois and Indiana," the northern terminal of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway.

Potential possibilities of the project dwarf present conceptions of the area as a lake port, engineers and commercial observers say. Chicago, and the region about the southern end of Lake Michigan, it is pointed out, with completion of other improvements along the Mississippi River and the Illinois River, would become a world port of the first magnitude.

The immediate step is work on the Calumet-Sag Channel and the Little Calumet River, the shortcut from the Illinois Waterway to Lake Michigan and the rich industrial section along the Illinois-Indiana line in the Calumet district.

The Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, approved allotment the other day of $2,814,500 of PWA funds for the first stages of the project, which will include deepening, widening and straightening of the Little Calumet River, dredging for a terminal at the mouth of the river in Lake Calumet, and digging three mile-long passes in the Calumet-Sag Channel.

Green for Peace In Motor Industry

DETROIT, Feb. 26 (AP)—William Green, American Federation of Labor president, claims a "paid up" union membership of 20,000 in the automobile industry and says no strike was planned.

"We are thinking in terms of peace—in terms of collective bargaining and independent workers," he said. He conferred here Saturday with the National Council of A. F. of L. automobile unions on a plan to weld auto workers into one large union.

Mr. Green made his claim of 20,000 paid up union members and approximately the same number delinquent in their dues because of unemployment, in the face of automobile labor board figures, showing that the A. F. of L. represents only 4 per cent of the automobile workers.

Kiwanis Sponsor Florida Show

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—Stars of the stage, screen and radio were assembled here last night before a brilliant audience at the tenth annual Kiwanis benefit for underprivileged children of Palm Beach County. When all orchestra seats and boxes of the Paramount Theater had been sold, chairs were provided for the overflow at $5 each. Orchestra seats sold at $25. Arthur Hammerstein and Sam H. Harris put on the show.

U. S. Business Failures

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Business failures in the United States for the week ended Feb. 21 rose to the highest total for more than a year at 285, Dun & Bradstreet reports. There were 233 defaults in the previous week and 255 in the corresponding period last year.

Four Southern States Open Way for Sale Of Intoxicating Liquors

By the Associated Press

Prohibition repealists chalked up victories in four states today while Alabama decided what to do with its 20-year-old dry laws.

Three questions, including modification of present laws, manufacture and sale of beer and wine and the manufacture and sale of hard liquor, were before the Alabama electorate. A vote of more than 175,000 was indicated.

Gov. H. G. Kump of West Virginia last night signed that state's liquor control bill, creating a state monopoly, effective March 1.

Rival liquor legalization measures were passed by the Arkansas House and Senate. Both propose package liquor sales but are different in many ways.

The Texas State Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments approved a proposed constitutional amendment to eliminate Texas' 16-year-old prohibition clause. The amendment would authorize the legislature to regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

The Georgia House late yesterday approved a bill providing a referendum and local option. It was sent to the Senate.

Barrow and Parker Harborers Guilty

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 26 (AP)—A Federal Court jury today convicted 15 relatives and friends of the slain outlaw couple, Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker, on a charge of conspiracy to harbor fugitives from justice.

Judge William H. Atwell immediately began sentencing the 15, along with five other defendants in the case who previously had pleaded guilty. Henry Methvin, one-time associate of Barrow, was given a year and a day in Federal Penitentiary.

The other 14 convicted today were Mrs. Cumie Barrow and Mrs. Emma Parker—the mothers of Clyde and Bonnie—Hilton Byee, S. J. Whatley, W. D. Jones, Floyd Hamilton, Steve Davis, Billie Mace, L. C. Barrow, Mrs. Steve Davis, Marie Francis, Audrey Fay Barrow, Joe Chambless and Mildred Hamilton.

Millens and Faber Sentenced

DEDHAM, Mass., Feb. 26 (AP)—The Millen brothers, Irving and Murton, and Abraham Faber, convicted killers of a Needham (Mass.) policeman, were sentenced today to the electric chair at Charlestown State Prison during the week of April 28.

WHAT DID YOU SAY?
I SAID HOTEL TAFT!
MANHATTAN IS AN ISLAND SURROUNDING THE TAFT 2000 ROOMS WITH BATH FROM $2.50
ALFRED LEWIS Manager
HOTEL TAFT
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

Grace Denies Profits Issue Causes Wars

Says Only Way to Prevent Gains From War Is Not to Have a War

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—"I don't think that the desire for profit coming out of the sale of war implements is a factor back of creating war," Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, told the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee today.

He was asked by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dokota, chairman of the committee, to reconcile his view with a statement said to have been made recently by the head of Schneider-Creusot, French munitions firm, as follows:

"The defense of our country has brought us satisfaction that cannot be disregarded."

"I do not believe manufacturers have that feeling in this country at all," Mr. Grace replied.

The industrialist, at the request of the committee, expressed his views on war as follows:

War Too Horrible to Think Of

"The next war may destroy or render entirely ineffective western civilization, and is too horrible to even think of.

"War should not be made the vehicle for unconscious profit.

"War is a problem of relationships between nations, not of munitions manufacture.

"The world's present difficulties are largely traceable to the last war."

Senator Nye followed up Mr. Grace's assertion that munition-makers' profits have nothing to do with war or peace by inquiring: "What was the thing, then, that moved shipbuilders to disrupt the Geneva conference in 1926?"

"I've never understood that was the purpose of shipbuilders, but if they did, I'm sure it was unintentional," Mr. Grace answered.

Proposing to Mr. Grace that inasmuch as another war might be of short duration, it would only be fair to tax munitions manufactured in peace times in preparation for war, Senator Nye suggested a 95 per cent tax on all profits made on war materials manufactured three years prior to a war. Mr. Grace said he thought such a step is already covered in the present Vinson Act.

Bad Going for Steel

It was pointed out by Senator Nye that the munitions companies were "about the only ones that profited during the depression," but Mr. Grace reminded him that the steel industry had had "very bad going."

Senator Nye replied that the only American industry which has increased its export business during the slump has been the munitions manufacturing, and that in addition it had enjoyed a larger domestic market than is usual in peacetime.

"The problem confronting us," he concluded, "is one of taking profits out of the preparation for war."

Mr. Grace told the committee that his personal taxes for 1917 and 1918 amounted to $1,810,000, or 66 per cent of his $2,755,000 taxable income for the two war years.

Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington wanted to know why the Navy Department let contracts for $181,000,000 worth of warships after the armistice was signed, $90,000,000 of which went to Bethlehem.

"Was it that the navy couldn't slow down its momentum?" he asked Mr. Grace, who replied:

"Please don't embarrass me by asking me to interpret the policies of the Navy Department, my good fellow."

The steel company head was excused from further testimony after brief questioning about the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's low bidding on the cruiser Quincy in 1933, when United Drydocks entered the field. Mr. Grace said his instructions were for his company to ignore the question of profit or loss in order to get the contract, which was badly needed to keep its yards going.

As he prepared to depart, Mr. Grace gave the committee this piece of advice:

"Gentlemen, the only way to take profits out of war is not to have a war."

Steel

© Bachrach

Eugene C. Grace
President Bethlehem Steel Corporation

Officer of Morro Castle Loses Master's License

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The master's license of Capt. William F. Warms, who was acting skipper of the Ward liner Morro Castle, when it was destroyed by fire off the Jersey coast, has been revoked, the Commerce Department is advised, by its local inspectors in New Haven, Conn.

Warms was tried before two United States steamboat inspectors recently in New York in connection with the disaster. Under the law, he may apply for a chief mate's license at the end of 90 days.

Camp Directors of America Plan to Meet Leisure Trends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 26—Increasing leisure is a real "challenge to camping," Henry M. Busch, assistant director of Cleveland College, told 500 camp directors and counselors at the opening session of the twelfth annual meeting of the Camp Directors' Association of America here.

This summer approximately 2,000,000 boys and girls will attend 18,000 organized camps in the United States and Canada. There ought to be even more, according to Mr. Busch, for persons should learn the uses of leisure when they are young and plastic.

The meeting here is furnishing inspiration and training to delegates in camp music, safety, nature guiding, program building, arts and crafts, physical activities and "pioneer camping."

Many Affiliations

Delegates to the convention are affiliated with the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., private camps, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls, and, for the first time, the Civilian Conservation Corps. Membership in the organization is growing so rapidly, according to its president, Herbert H. Twining of Ann Arbor, Mich., that within a few years it will have one quarter of all the camp directors of the nation enrolled. It has 1000 members now.

Originally the organization was set up along broad "area" lines, but is now splitting its units into smaller, more compact city units. At this meeting Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit and Milwaukee units are being inducted into membership.

A proposed New York state law to tax camps $200 to $500 annually and to license all directors and counselors was attacked and will be the subject of a protesting resolution to be introduced by the New York delegation.

Other States Concerned

Camp directors in other states drawing boys and girls from New York are as vitally concerned with the law as the New York delegates, for the proposed legislation would require those states as well to pass New York inspection and pay the tax before accepting any New York residents. The association also fears that should such a "revenue raising measure" be passed by one state it would spread to others, and declares that such a financial burden "would practically kill camping."

The CCC marked its entrance into the association by erecting the most elaborate exhibit on the floor, a duplication of a woods camp. Commercial exhibits display ready-made pancake flour, easy desserts, blankets, movie cameras for recording camp activities, craft materials and instructions on "what to do" in camp.

Beside the exhibit of a crayon company advertising art kits to take into the woods is the exhibit of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History which advocates that campers "go primitive" in art as well as in living. Its display instructs delegates how to make paints, such as the Indians used, from various kinds of barks, roots, minerals, berries and petals of flowers.

NO MUSIC • LIQUORS

BUT the finest food you ever ate or you need not pay the check.

Breakfast	20¢ to 50¢
Lunch	35¢ to 60¢
Afternoon Tea	15¢ to 35¢
Dinner	55¢ to 85¢

Loft's PURE FOOD RESTAURANTS

DOWNTOWN Church and Cortlandt Sts.
MIDTOWN 17 W. 42nd St. 6 E. 39th St.
UPTOWN 2469 Broadway
WHITE PLAINS 175 Main St.

NEW YORK

Quaker International Service

The Society of Friends since 1918 has maintained Service Centers in a number of strategic places in Europe. The main purpose is international and interracial understanding, based on a recognition of "that of God" in all men.

Services:

Relief Work
Peace Propaganda
International Conferences
Student Clubs
Prison Reform
Press Publicity

This service is suffering severely from the depreciated value of the dollar abroad.

Contributions (which may be earmarked for any field or service) should be sent to the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Our telephone is *such* a convenience!"

"You shouldn't try to get along without one any longer."

"Now, just to show you—

"Last Sunday was such a nice day that we drove up to Bill's home, but we telephoned first to make sure they were there. Then, on Monday I had an awfully pleasant visit by telephone with Mrs. Thompson whom I haven't seen in ages. I called Annie, too, to be sure she was coming to help with the housecleaning. Tuesday was that terribly rainy day, and I did all my marketing by telephone.

"On Wednesday, George called when I was ready to start dinner, and said he'd be late, so I didn't have a spoiled meal on my hands. Thursday, Mary talked for hours, I think, with that Wilson boy, and then I planned for the church benefit with all the club members. Yesterday, George was doing special work at home, and he and his boss talked back and forth a lot, and today I've just called my brother to tell him not to bring the children up to dinner tonight on account of George's extra work.

"Now, don't you believe that my telephone has been a help to me this week? And it costs so little when you consider all the things it can do for you."

Get in touch with your local telephone business office and find out how little it will cost you to have a telephone.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

George Moriarty Introduces 'Play Ball' to Boston Youths

American League's Official Baseball Picture Has Its Premier New England Showing at Repertory Theater Before Park Department Boys

George Moriarty, whose career as baseball player, manager and umpire dates back to 1904, has taken the lecture platform in the interest of the national pastime. As the author of the script and supervisor of the American League's official motion picture, "Play Ball," he has been engaged to make a personal tour of the Middle West and East by the Fisher Body Division of General Motors, with whose co-operation the sound film has been produced.

His appearance with the picture in schools, colleges and clubs in the territory as far West and South as St. Louis and in such eastern cities as Boston, New York and Washington is expected to occupy his time until the opening of the major league season on April 16.

"I conceived the idea of a motion picture that would teach the fundamentals of pitching, catching, batting, fielding and base running some eight or nine years ago," Moriarty declares. "It was not until last season, however, that we were able to record the scientific phases of the game, something that was made possible largely through the interest of General Motors officials in the youth of America.

Hasn't Been Taught

"Though baseball as we know it today came into being in 1839, it has never been taught in our schools and colleges as have other major sports. We have some textbooks on the subject, but most of them are very poor. The official motion picture of the American League is the first complete record that has ever been made of the various aspects of the game.

"Throughout my tour, boys have shown tremendous interest in 'Play Ball.' I feel certain that it has helped and is still helping to improve the youth's knowledge of our national game.

"In a mid-west city an incident occurred which I should like to share with every fan in the country. It seems that in a certain home a young man of about 14 years had decided to go away. He didn't know where he was going—probably didn't care. Like so many other youths of this generation, he had the wanderlust. Quite by accident I learned about this boy through a friend of mine, who asked me if I wouldn't take the young fellow to see 'Play Ball' before he left home. I took the boy, and he changed his mind about going away. If this picture can straighten out one boy in every large city, we will be more than repaid for our efforts."

The sound film, which is available to business, social and educational institutions in both 16mm. and 35mm. sizes and in three or seven-reel lengths, traces the origin of the national pastime from one-o'-cat to the game of town ball, from which Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday, then a cadet at the United States Military Academy, evolved what is now known as baseball.

Many Stars in Film

Stars of practically every club in the American League appear in the film, in addition to such well-known individuals as Connie Mack, Babe Ruth, William Harridge and Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball. Among the players who exhibit their skill are Lynwood "Schoolboy" Rowe, Tommy Bridges, Charlie Gehringer, Manager Mickey Cochrane, Fred Marberry and JoJo White of the Detroit Tigers; Bob Grove, Rick Ferrell, Wes Ferrell and Billy Werber of the Boston Red Sox; Vernon Gomez, Lou Gehrig, Ben Chapman, Charlie Ruffing and Ruth of the Yankees; Jimmy Foxx of the Athletics; George Earnshaw, Al Simmons and Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox; Manager Rogers Hornsby. Oscar Melillo and Buck Newsom of the Browns; Luke Sewell, Buddy Myer, Earl Whitehill and former Manager Joe Cronin of Washington, and Mel Harder, Hal Trosky and Earl Averill of Cleveland. Dizzy Dean of the St. Louis Cardinals of the National League is also introduced in the picture.

"Play Ball" had its premier New England showing last evening in the Repertory Theater before members of the Boston Park Department A. A. and the press. The program, which was arranged by William M. Mullen through the generosity of Eddie Collins and the Red Sox, was received royally by a capacity house. When Collins was introduced by Mullen, he was given an ovation that lasted several minutes. George Moriarty gave an interesting and instructive talk before showing the picture. He told several of his experiences as a major-league umpire and these along with the picture, made a big "hit" with the boys.

Torrance Betters Shotput Record In Indoor Meet

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 26 (AP)—Jack Torrance, immense man of the Louisiana Bayou country, surpassed the world's indoor shotput record by 4¾ inches in the Charlotte indoor games last night in the standout performance on a 10-event program.

The big curly-haired, 300-pounder heaved the 16-pound, leather bound ball, 53ft. 1½in., for a mark officials of the meet said they would submit to the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for recognition as a world title. The present record is held by Leo Sexton of the New York Athletic Club.

His best effort came as a climax to recent failures he had encountered at indoor meets in New York.

Harry Williamson, University of North Carolina distance runner, won the Barret mile, blue ribbon event of the meet, lapping the unbanked track 12 times in 4m. 27s. Ed McRae, teammate of Williamson, placed second.

The 1000-yard run and the mile relay brought out the closest finishes of the evening.

Headley of Maryland, and Gammon of North Carolina, broke the tape simultaneously in the 1000-yard event. Headley, digging gamely, closed a five-yard gap on the final lap as they finished in a dead heat in 2m. 27.1s.

Maryland's quartet of baton-carriers barely nosed out North Carolina in the relay after Williamson, anchor man of the Tar Heel team, had made up a 10-yard deficit in running against Headley on the final exchange. The Terrapin team's time was 3m. 42 4-5s.

Hobbs Retires From First Class Cricket

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Jack Hobbs, the Babe Ruth of cricket for a quarter of a century, today announced that he was definitely retiring from first class competition. He is 53 years of age. Hobbs played his last test cricket against Australia in 1930, but has been active in first class county matches, playing with Surrey.

He is the most illustrous cricket batsman of the present century and probably of all time, the record books being studded with his feats. Since his debut in first class play in 1905 he has knocked up 61,121 runs, including 197 centuries, holds the highest aggregate for a test series of 3335 runs and the record of 16 centuries in one season.

Hobbs was England's greatest first wicket batsman for years and probably the finest of all time. With Herbert Sutcliffe he punished the cream of Australian and South African bowling for years in first wicket stands.

Although a professional and therefore not a "gentleman" in the English definition Hobbs for years has been held up to British youth as the exemplar of the highest ideals in sport. In honor of his play new entrance gates to the Oval, Surrey's ground in London, are to be erected and dedicated to him.

Brooklyn Takes Over Reading, Penna., Club

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers increased their minor league affiliations to three today by announcing they would take over the Reading club of the New York-Penn League this season.

Bob Quinn, Dodger business manager, has been negotiating for the franchise for several weeks, but did not close the deal until late yesterday, when he signed a lease for the use of the Reading ball park.

"We probably will take over, or form a close working agreement with still another club right away," Quinn said. "From now on we are developing our own ball players. We are tired of spending money scouting minor league timber, only to find it belongs to some other fellow when we try to buy it."

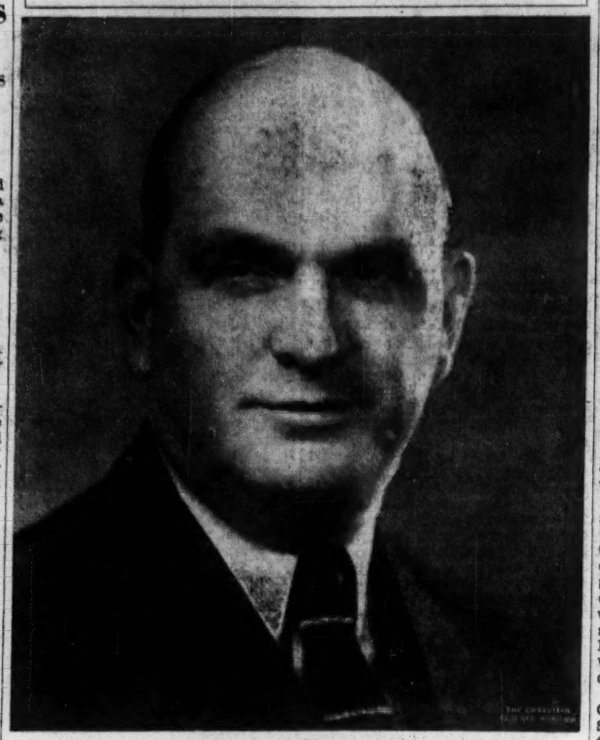
The Dodgers already had working connections with Sacramento in the Pacific Coast League and Dayton in the Middle Atlantic League.

Bank Will Coach Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Feb. 26—Theodore "Ted" Bank, assistant football coach at Tulane University in New Orleans, has been appointed head gridiron mentor and director of physical education at the University of Idaho it was announced recently by President M. G. Neale of the university. Bank graduated from the University of Michigan and learned his football there under Fielding H. Yost.

Introduced 'Play Ball' to Boston



George J. Moriarty

Sporting Around the Hub

ST. LOUIS EAGLES, with three former Boston Bruin hockey players in their lineup, invade the Boston Garden tonight. The Eagles have no possible playoff hopes, but the local Bruins are in the thick of the American group race for position. The Bruins have not been defeated in their last three games since being shut out, 3 to 0, at St. Louis, Feb. 15. The visitors also present a new player in Eddie Finnigan, a recently resigned amateur who is a brother to Frank, sold by St. Louis to Toronto. While the Bruins are favored to win easily, it is possible that the Eagles may turn the tables again.

A day of rest was given the Bruins yesterday after the hard Sunday night struggle in New York where they played 70 minutes to a scoreless tie with the Rangers. Bruins had the edge of the play, missed several fine scoring chances and generally played with such smoothness that confidence was created that Boston will see Bruins thunder to a triumph when they play at the Garden on March 5.

Bruins will be at full strength for the game tonight with Jack Portland of the Cubs playing a spare defense post with Bob Davie. Portland has played the last two games with the Bruins and will stay up with the big team until Bert McInenly has recovered from his leg injury which probably will be by Saturday when Bruins meet Montreal at Montreal.

St. Louis has extended the Bruins in both of the previous games here, Bruins winning the first game 1—0 and the second 5—3. The invaders have been a good road team all season, playing much superior hockey to their home games, attributing this to the cooler temperatures prevailing on the road.

Charles W. Hubbard '37 of Wellesley Farms has been appointed second assistant manager of the Harvard varsity track and field team and will become manager in his senior year. Hubbard prepared for Harvard at Noble & Greenough and won the competition which has been going on since the start of the winter track season. Francis A. Goodue Jr. '37 of Hewlett, Lond Island, has been appointed second asistant associate manager and will be the associate varsity manager his senior year. Goodhue prepared for Harvard at Milton Academy.

Entry blanks for the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. indoor track championships to be held at the Boston Y. M. C. A. on March 16 have been mailed to all Y. M. C. A.'s in the two states. The junior events will be held in the afternoon and the senior events will be held in the evening. Boston is the defending team in the senior class. The junior events were not held last year.

Judge Kenneth L. Nash, coach of the Tufts varsity baseball squad, made his first appearance at a Jumbo practice, yesterday, in the Cousens Gymnasium. Judge Nash donned his uniform and pitched for about 45 minutes to members of the squad. The workout proved that Coach Nash will have to develop a catcher. Click Ingraham, a star in this department last year, has graduated.

The Boston Herald hockey team maintained its undefeated record last evening by scoring a 3-to-2 victory over the Monitor Hockey Club sextet. Moore and Drohan starred for the Herald, each figuring in two goals. The winning goal came in the final seconds of play and was scored by Moore.

Boston University and Boston College hockey teams meet tonight at the Boston Arena. Boston University is out to even the series. The B. C. Eagles won the first game this year between these two teams by 2 goals to 1. Co-captains John Lax and Paul Rowe, and Russell Smith, will be making their last appearances in a B. U. uniform after three seasons as a unit.

The Boston Olympic Club held the New York amateur hockey team, the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, to 4 goals last night in the Boston Arena. The Hub team scored two goals.

The spring training season of the Boston Red Sox was officially under way this noon when a small group, which included one player, one coach, one secretary and several newspapermen, boarded a train at the South Station en route to the club's Sarasota (Fla.) camp headquarters. Phil Troy was in charge of the party. Joe Mulligan, former Holy Cross pitcher, was the only player to entrain here. Tom Daly, coach, was also in the group. Arthur Graham, young outfielder from Somerville, who was expected to leave today, will not make the trip until next week. A number of players will be picked up en route, while others are already in Florida. The first workout is scheduled for Thursday morning.

Thirty-four varsity baseball candidates reported to Coach Fred F. Mitchell in the Harvard indoor cage yesterday afternoon and enjoyed their initial workout of the season. Although the first call was to include battery men only, several veteran infielders and outfielders were present. The remainder of the squad will report on Monday of next week. Practice will continue in the cage until weather permits outdoor work.

Collins Faces Kling In Defense of Title

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Percy N. Collins of Chicago was matched with Seymour Kling of New York today for his opening match in defense of the United States amateur 18.2 balkline billiards title.

Collins and Kling were listed for the first match of the afternoon program, and were to be followed by Ray Fessenden of Madison, Wis., a former champion, and Arie Schaap of Chicago. Edgar T. Appleby of New York, a favorite to annex the championship, tackles Tom Morgan of Kansas City in the night match.

Edmund Soussa of Egypt, who holds numerous European titles, scored an easy victory over Schaap in the inaugural match last night, 300 to 182. He required 23 innings and had a high run of 65. Schaap's best cluster was 42. The score by innings:

Soussa—37 1 3 13 0 34 30 14 3 7 65 1 14 13 14 27 5 0 0 15 0 0 4. Total—300.
Schaap—0 8 4 0 0 3 7 5 8 7 0 9 15 21 42 5 4 7 0 0 1 20 16. Total—182.

Hagen Wins Gasparilla Open

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen, veteran of 23 years' campaigning on the links and holder of many golf championships, won the Gasparilla open at Palma Ceia yesterday, his first major tournament victory in two years, and $700 prize money. Five down to par and needing a couple of birdies to remain in the running as he finished the sixteenth hole of the final 18, "The Haig" miraculously negotiated the last two holes under par and posted a 280, even par for the 72 holes and a lone stroke ahead of a colorful field of 115, who had teed off three days before. His card read 64—71—72—73—280. Clarence Clark, Bloomfield (N. J.) pro, posted a 281 a few minutes before Hagen stepped upon the No. 17 tee, and it looked as if the veteran's cause was lost. And it still looked that way after he had smacked his drive, an arching dewdrop that found the green all right, but came to rest 45 feet from the pin.

Ahern and Driggs In Final

CASTLE HARBOUR, Bermuda, Feb. 26 (AP)—Jack Ahern, of Buffalo, and Eddie Driggs, of New York, yesterday reached the final of the mid-ocean Castle Harbour invitation golf tournament. Ahern, who was beaten in the final last year by C. Everett Bacon, defeated Henry (Hank) Comstock, of Buffalo, 4 and 3. Driggs overcame a shaky start in eliminating R. A. Darrell, of Bermuda, 6 and 5. Bad putting cost Driggs, former Princeton star, the first two holes. The Americans won the international team match, scoring 81 points to 53½ for Bermuda, 35½ for Canada and eight for the Army-Navy forces.

Devens on Retired List

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Any hopes the New York Yankees may have had of inducing Charlie Devens, former Harvard right-hand pitching star, to change his mind about quitting baseball and going into the banking business were dashed yesterday when Business Manager Ed Barrow formally placed Devens on the voluntarily retired list. Devens wrote from Boston that he positively would not consider reporting to the Yanks this season and requested that his name go on the inactive list.

Alabama vs. Tulane

UNIVERSITY, Ala., Feb. 26 (AP)—Alabama and Tulane, perennial rivals for southern football championships, will meet on the gridiron in 1936 and 1937 after a lapse of 15 years, under the terms of a contract announced here yesterday by Coach Frank Thomas. The 1936 game will be played Nov. 7 in either Birmingham or New Orleans, with the second contest in the other city on Nov. 6 the following year.

Bermuda Tennis Championships Get Under Way

Dorothy Andrus and Mme. Henrotin Advance on Hamilton Courts

HAMILTON, Bermuda., Feb. 26 (AP)—With only a few first-round matches completed, the annual Bermuda tennis championships today swung into play on all courts with Dorothy A. Andrus, America's fourth ranking woman player, and Mme. Sylvania J. Henrotin, second only to Mme. Rene Mathieu in France, favored for the women's title.

Both won their first matches yesterday. Miss Andrus defeated Jane Brooks, better known as a golfer, of Nyack, N. Y., 6—0, 6—2, and Mme. Henrotin won from Barbara Stoddard of Westbury, L. I., by exactly the same score.

Advancing with them were Katharine Winthrop, Ipswich, Mass., who defeated Mrs. F. D. Goodenough 6—1, 6—0, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, of Philadelphia, who won from Margaret Wheaton, 6—0, 6—1, and Florence S. LeBoutillier of New York, who defeated Eleanor Dixon, of Philadelphia, daughter of the former Davis Cup captain, 6—1, 6—0. All were first round matches except that of Miss Andrus.

Eleanor Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., who Saturday won the United States women's indoor title, drew a first round bye and plays her first match today.

In men's singles Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., R. Berkeley Bell Jr., Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers and John McDiarmid all advanced to the second round, all except Hall by default or with byes. Hall defeated R. Reid, 6-2, 6-0.

1940 Olympics May Be Held in Finland

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 26 (AP)—While representatives of Italy and Japan engaged in an animated verbal dispute over which nation would be host to the 1940 Olympic Games, word spread through the committee chambers that the international classic may be awarded to Finland as a means of settling the contention between the Italians and the Nippons.

Several weeks ago Japanese officials announced joyously that Italy had withdrawn its bid to hold the games but yesterday, as the international committee opened its session, Count Boacossa, the Italian delegate, said Italy was still a candidate.

In view of the disagreement between the two leading candidates, the committee proposed not to vote on the site of the 1940 games until today, but now there is a likelihood that it will be deferred still further.

Finland, which has been an aspirant for the honor of entertaining the world's athletes, now stands a good chance of being awarded the 1940 games, unless Italy and Japan patch their differences and one of them withdraws, it was reported.

Regardless of the outcome of the dispute over the 1940 games, it was said the 1944 games probably would be awarded to Lausanne.

College Basketball Results

Carson Newman 29, Lincoln Memorial 28.
Delaware 46, Pennsylvania M. C. 40.
Drake 37, Washburn 41.
Geneva 38, Waynesburg 37.
Illinois 39, Chicago 29.
Indiana 41, Purdue 35.
Iowa 37, Michigan 25.
Mississippi S. C. 45, Alabama 41.
N. Y. U. 45, Rutgers 19.
Ohio Wesleyan 44, Denison 36.
Stetson 44, Rollins 34.
Temple 41, Carnegie Tech 35.
Villanova 30, Penn A. C. 23.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	22	6	11	132	98	50
Providence	18	9	11	87	87	39
Quebec	17	4	16	108	90	38
New Haven	12	7	18	92	110	31
Philadelphia	13	2	23	89	123	28

Result Feb. 25
Providence 3, New Haven 3, overtime.

Anne Page Reaches Quarterfinals In N. Y. State Squash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH, N. Y., Feb. 26—Anne Page of The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., defending champion, advanced to the quarter-final round of the New York State women's squash racquets championship at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club yesterday. Drawing a first-round bye, Miss Page won her second-round match from Mrs. Alfred W. Paine of New York, 15—7, 16—13, 15—12.

Mrs. Rogers Dunn of New York, advaneing to the second round through a default, was the only player to join Miss Page in the quarterfinals. Mrs. Dunn defeated Edith Hahs of Philadelphia in straight games, 18—16, 18—14, 15—12.

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke of London and Betty Cooke of Bath, members of the English Wolfe-Noel Cup team, advanced to the second round. Another English player, Rachel M. Sykes of London, defaulted to Miss Hahs.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., the chief threat to Miss Page's crown, won her opening-round match from Charlotte Darling of Philadelphia, 15—5, 18—15, 12—15, 15—4. Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, captain of the United States Wolfe-Noel Cup team, advanced to the second round.

Margot E. Lumb of Kingston-Upon-Thames, Eng., holder of both the English and American national singles championships, will make her first appearance in doubles today.

New York State Women's Squash Racquets Championship—First Round

Mrs. Rogers Dunn, New York, won from Mrs. Grant Small, Westchester, N. Y., by default.

Edith Hahs, Philadelphia, won from Rachel M. Sykes, London, Eng., by default.

Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, Penna., won from Helen Horner, New Haven, Conn., by default.

Margaret Bostwick, Westchester, defeated Muriel Pierpont, Philadelphia, 15—14, 15—5, 15—12.

Eileen Beresford, Short Hills, N. J., won from Mrs. Alfred Thurber, Westchester, by default.

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, London, Eng., defeated Mrs. Watson Wyckoff, Westport, N. Y., 15—3, 15—3, 15—3.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Charlotte Darling, Philadelphia, 15—5, 18—15, 12—15, 15—4.

Betty Cooke, Bath, Eng., defeated Mrs. James P. Hendrick, New York, 6—15, 14—18, 15—9, 15—7, 15—6.

Mrs. P. Mackay Sturgis, Princeton, N. J., won from Mrs. John Hinkes, Westchester, N. Y., by default.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. Arthur Lewis, Westchester, 15—7, 15—3, 15—10.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., defeated Helen Stone, New York, 10—15, 16—14, 15—10, 15—11.

Second Round

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Alfred W. Paine, New York, 15—7, 16—13, 15—12.

Mrs. Rogers Dunn defeated Edith Hahs, 18—16, 18—14, 15—12.

Macionis Breaks Records

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26 (AP)—John Macionis of Philadelphia, Penna., a member of the Yale freshman swimming team and former star of Mercersburg Academy, lowered two United States records, for the 300-yard freestyle and the 300-meter freestyle, in the Payne-Whitney Pool yesterday. Macionis swam the 300 yards in 3m. 18s. to drop the former standard of 3m. 23.6s. set by Johnny Weissmuller at Honolulu, Jan. 22, 1922. His time for the 300 meters was 3m. 36 1-5s., also a drop from a Weismuller record of 3m. 41.2s., set at Coral Gables, Fla., Nov. 28, 1925. Swimming against Macionis was Craig Colgate of the Yale varsity team. The meet was sanctioned by the A. A. U.

West Point Elects Dawalt

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 26 (AP)—Kenneth F. Dawalt '36 of Salem, Ind., yesterday was unanimously elected captain of the United States Military Academy basketball team for next season. Dawalt has played forward for the last two years and will lead a veteran team next year as only Joseph C. Stancook '35 of the 10 cadets on the first and second teams will graduate. Out of 15 games, the Army quintet won 10, including the first victory over United States Naval Academy since 1926.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Tumbling the Records

IT WAS only a few days ago that we referred to the question of athletic records and the statement of Brutus Hamilton, University of California coach, regarding the possibility of new marks and what the ultimate record will be in each of the major track and field events. We realized that an indoor championship meet was soon to be held in Madison Square Garden, and expected that a record or two would be replaced before all the returns were in; but we are frank to say that we were not looking for such a wholesale smashing of indoor marks as was turned in, and we are much surprised that one of those which withstood the onslaught was not broken. It just goes to show that it is impossible to foretell just what will happen when the star athletes of a country come together for Uncle Sam's championship titles. It is even unsafe to forecast that a champion will repeat, even though he has been running in his best form up to the time of the last set of games he took part in.

Five New World's Marks

When one athletic meet can produce five new world's records, equal another and establish a new championship meet mark, it is about the last word in sports competition. That is just what happened at Madison Square Garden Saturday night. The 60-meter dash, the 1500-meter run, the 1500-meter walk, the running broad jump and the 35-pound weight were the events for which new records were made; the 65-meter high hurdles was the event in which a world's record was equaled, and the 1600-meter relay was the event in which a new United States indoor championship mark was made. To Ben Johnson of Columbia University and Jesse Owens of Ohio State University in the 60-meter dash; Glenn V. Cunningham, Kansas University graduate, in the 1500-meter run; Henry Cieman, Toronto, in the 1500-meter walk; Jesse Owens, Ohio State University, and Eulace Peacock, Temple University, in the running broad jump, and Henry Dreyer, Rhode Island State College, in the 35-pound weight, go to the new marks; while Percy M. Beard, New York A. C., equaled his high hurdle mark and the New York Curb Exchange made the new championship mark in the 1600-meter relay race. While any athlete who can break a world's record is entitled to great credit, no doubt the performances of Cunningham and Owens will stand out the most, because those three events seem to have a stronger appeal to followers of athletic competition than do the others.

Others Deserve Credit

Credit has been given above to those athletes who figured in new records; but there are one or two others who should receive some mention. When an athlete smashes a world's record in a meet and fails to win the event, he is certainly playing in hard luck. That is just what happened to Owens in the dash and Peacock in the running broad jump. Owens was the athlete who established the new dash record only to have Johnson equal it in the very next heat and win the race by doing so; while Peacock was a quarter-of-an-inch over the broad jump record and yet had to be contented with second place. The work of the New York Curb Exchange relay teams cannot go without special mention. Made up of the same four runners—Harry Hoffman, John Trachy, Harold Lamb and James Herbert—they took the 1000-meter and 1600-meter relay championships, the latter in new championship meet time. If that isn't a real night's running for any relay quartet, then we fail to know what is. There were three events in which the performances were below what was expected for them. It is easy to account for the pole vault, as Keith S. Brown of Yale was vaulting for his Alma Mater against Cornell; but when it comes to the 16-pound shotput and the running high jump it is different. Jack Torrance was over seven feet behind his outdoor world's mark in the shot, and the best Cornelius Johnson of Compton Junior College could do in the high jump was 6ft. 7in.

International Team Ski Title to Germany

ZURICH, Switz., Feb. 26 (AP)—Germany won the team title of the international ski tournament yesterday, taking third in the downhill race behind Switzerland and France and winning the Slalom competition. A United States team finished sixth. France finished second in the team competition with 188 points to 190.9 for Germany, followed by Austria 186.4, Switzerland 181.4, Norway 161.6 and United States 142.8.

Alex Bright led the United States delegation in the Slalom race with 26th place and 161.17 points. He was 33d in the downhill race. Seelos, of Austria, won the individual title in Slalom with 193.27 points.

College Swimming Results

Brown 46, Syracuse 24.
Iowa 53, Wisconsin 31.

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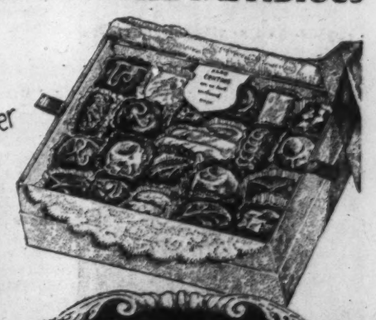
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American Exports to Reich Collapse to New Low in 1934; Schacht Guarding Exchange

German Buying Drops 83 Per Cent While Own Sales Shrink and Inventors Seek to Develop Processes for Adding to Native Raw Materials

Disclosure that American exports to Germany fell 83 per cent during 1934 focuses attention on two major problems: international trade barriers and the precarious economic condition of the Reich.

The startling figures register American sales to Germany of $15.7 million in January, 1934, and only $2.6 million in December. Meanwhile German sales to the United States declined from $6.5 million to $5.5 million. Relaxation of trade barriers is held indispensable to improve this situation.

Germany's internal problem, centering on the lack of foreign exchange and raw materials, therefore enlists the intensive efforts of Reich financiers and physical scientists, seeking new ways to meet national needs.

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Though the world outside may have forgotten Germany's determination to make itself as self-sufficient as possible, physical scientists and experts continue busily working on this matter, as was recently revealed by Prof. Edward Ubbelohde of the Berlin Technical College.

Germany's physical scientists and technicians, he declared, have been set the task not only of making their country self-sufficient in raw materials, but also of producing new articles of better quality for export. Germany's primary needs are metals, mineral oils, fats and textiles.

Developing Metals

As a means of becoming self-sufficient in metals, attempts are being made to replace iron and copper, wherever possible, by the lighter metals, especially by aluminum which can be manufactured from native products. It is hoped to satisfy further demands for iron through improving native iron of inferior quality by new technical methods.

With regard to supply of mineral oils, though many borings for petroleum have taken place in different areas, less than 10 per cent of Germany's ever-increasing needs are met at home today. New processes for extracting petrolium from brown coal are now being tried.

The import of fats now amounts to 100,000,000 marks a year or $40,000,000. An effort to reduce this amount is being made by a special treatment of the paraffin obtained from tar. But it is admitted that the process for obtaining substitute fats, which are especially required for the manufacture of soap, is still very expensive, so that there is no possibility of being able to sell at a price to compete with imported articles.

Textile Raw Materials

Raw materials necessary for the textile industry make the greatest demand upon the foreign exchange reserves of the Reichsbank. Wool, flax, hemp and jute substitutes must be found. Experiments with cotton growing have been unsuccessful.

The area of cultivation of flax in Germany, which has decreased in two generations from 250,000 to 6000 hectares, must now be greatly increased. At present only artificial silk can be produced in any large quantities from home-produced raw materials.

Hence, every effort must be made to concentrate upon giving it additional qualities which it does not at present possess. Experiments in the cultivation of flax are aimed at producing a new kind which will yield both long fibers and a great quantity of oil-seed.

U. S. Exports to Reich Toboggan 83 Per Cent; Profit Egress Banned

BERLIN, Feb. 26 (AP)—Trade relations between the United States and Germany have taken a turn toward collapse, it was revealed in official figures just made available.

Within one year American sales to Germany have dropped from $15.7 million in January, 1934, to $2.6 million last December, or to approximately 1-6 of their volume within a twelvemonth, a decline of 83 per cent.

Similarly, German sales to the United States show a steady, although less marked, decline, dropping from almost $6.5 million in January, 1934, to about $5.5 million in December.

While during the years from 1926 to 1928 the United States sold on the average goods for more than $473.5 million to Germany, sales for 1934 totaled only $107 million, or less than one-fourth of the amount. German exports to the United States dropped from a high of $236 million in 1929 to a low of $69 million during 1934.

Unless Barriers on both sides are removed soon, American business investments in Germany amounting to millions of dollars may prove a total loss or at least may become so "frozen" that American parent concerns might for all practical purposes consider them nonexistent, it is recognized here.

Such profits as American plants operating in Germany still make are transferable to Reichsmark profits which can be used in Germany only. A stockholder living in America can neither draw his interest nor withdraw his capital from Germany.

The more desperate Germany's need for foreign exchange is becoming, the more American trade suffers. To understand why this is so it must be remembered that the one central object of the economic policy of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Economics, is to avoid depleting Germany's meager reserves of foreign exchange with which to purchase raw materials, and without which Germany cannot exist. On the contrary, the aim is to increase foreign exchange reserves.

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CLAUDE H. BENNETT, Gen. Mgr

States and Cities Join In Educational Week Against Narcotics

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Narcotic Education Week is being observed throughout the nation. A radio address by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was the main feature of the observances here on Thursday. Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York; Scott M. Loftin, prominent Jacksonville (Fla.) lawyer, and Clarence E. Martin, president of the American Bar Association, will speak over National Broadcasting System hook-up tomorrow.

Governors of many states and mayors of cities have issued proclamations calling for observance of the week, during which speakers will emphasize the need for enactment of a uniform state narcotic act and declare unremitting war on the illicit drug traffic.

Rear Admiral Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., retired, president of the World Narcotic Defense Association, declared that a uniform state narcotic law was "absolutely necessary" for the suppression of the drug traffic.

"Our Federal Narcotic Bureau is doing excellent work with its limited means and small enforcement personnel," he said, "but in the warfare against illicit drugs there must be strong assistance and satisfactory co-operation on the part of individual states. If a state is negligent in fighting the drug evil within its own borders, it cannot expect the Federal Government to carry this entire burden. In some states the penalties for narcotic offenses are ridiculously light."

Twelve additional countries ratified the Narcotic Convention of 1931 last year, Admiral Hobson said.

Boston Art Notes

The Guild

A group of members have contributed to the current exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists. There have been fewer solo displays this season, more miscellanies.

Although most Boston galleries run to uniformity so far as exhibiting policy is concerned, the Guild provides the most homogeneous offerings. It is a society, a closed shop as it were. Invited into its midst are painters and sculptors who seem to be in harmony with the viewpoint of Guild members. There is little flexibility, considerable exclusiveness, and as a result standards, traditions, prejudices are maintained. The Guild, judged in terms of the present-day world in art, is a set, respectable organization, encouraging a group of skilled painters. Its aloofness exhibits both fear and disdain. Its intolerance is no more than self-criticism.

In the present display we note how the Guild members approach nature, how peaceful, how pleasing, how suave their depiction of mountain and valley, tree and shrub. Few bother about details, many resort to a generalized, impressionistic portrayal, which indicates shapes, colors, atmospheric effect without resort to articulation. Rarely does the impressionism warrant a fuller realization, a richer rendering of depth, a more compelling sense of mountainous heights and veiling mists. The Guild members are content with a smaller range, with a simpler analysis. Most of them desire a scenic effect, something descriptive, illusive.

Looking closely at the canvases we note that the brush-stroke betrays a want of intensity; too often it is limp, shapeless, wayward. Infrequently does it seem firm, determined, incisive. The colors, too, are laid on with too little conviction, with too little determination as to a set, powerful, individual color scheme. Today we have come to consider pigment a vigorous ingredient, it can no longer be handled in an arbitrary fashion.

This may seem a petulant review of an exhibition which is really one of the best we have seen at the Guild for a long time. But the very fact of its better quality encourages us to ask for more. D. A.

Blizzard Sweeps Over Great Lakes District

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 25 (AP)—A blizzard—the latest ingredient in a strange weather concoction served within three days—moved into the Midwest today leaving 13 fatalities and 130 injured.

Blizzard weather, centering in the Great Lakes district, sent temperatures reeling from springlike readings. Snow and sleet were falling. Trains, busses and motorcars were delayed and planes were grounded.

Simon Announces Trip to Berlin For Pact Talks

Austrian Leaders Ask British Government to Continue Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26—Sir John Simon's announcement in the House of Commons that he is going to Berlin to discuss the proposed new security pacts tended to overshadow the visit of the Austrian Chancellor and his Foreign Minister, who have come to London with the evident intent of clearing up some of their own troubles.

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria and Dr. Egon Berger-Waldenegg, Foreign Minister, arrived here Sunday to learn at first hand how Austria is affected by the Franco-British New Security Deal proposals which were agreed at the beginning of the current month.

Informed circles believe they also hope to convince Downing Street that now is the time for all good Britishers to come to the aid of Austria financially.

Under the New Security Deal, Great Britain has agreed to consult with France and Italy in the event of any threat to Austrian independence. It has also given its paternal blessing to the proposed pact of non-interference in Central Europe by which Austria and Austria's neighbors would mutually promise not to meddle in one another's internal affairs.

Embarrassing

Interpreted literally, such a promise might be just a little embarrassing for Dr. Schuschnigg and his regime. A prominent place in the Austrian cabinet is taken by Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg and the Home Defense Force, or Heimwehr, who rely more on the support of Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy than on the approval of their own fellow-countrymen, whose eyes are turned northward toward Germany rather than southward toward Italy.

Complete noninterference — by Italy as well as by Germany—would in fact mean the disintegration of the existing governmental coalition in Austria, or so most observers here think.

Dr. Schuschnigg knows from his talks with Il Duce last March that Italy stands actively for the internal status quo in Austria. The Austrian Chancellor comes to London straight from Paris where, it is understood, he found M. Pierre Laval of much the same opinion as Signor Mussolini, but passively instead of actively. Nevertheless, Dr. Schuschnigg was reminded in Paris that last summer France joined with Great Britain in urging him to broaden the basis of his government. His reply at that time was to engage in secret talks both with the Social Democrats who are on courting terms with Czechoslovakia and with the National Socialists who are altogether wedded to Herr Adolf Hitler. It is not certain that Dr. Schuschnigg was overanxious to bring either set of talks to a successful conclusion. At any rate, they failed.

Trials Opposed

The Franco-British demarche in Vienna was taken on the initiative of Great Britain. Dr. Schuschnigg is understood to be very anxious to find out how Downing Street feels about the matter today. While the British are not inclined to renew the suggestion at the present juncture, they have warned Dr. Schuschnigg that his plan to bring certain Social Democrat leaders to trial in connection with the so-called Socialist uprising of last February does not commend itself to British public opinion.

The opening or closing of Great Britain's money bags can play a highly important part in bolstering up the present Austrian Government—or bringing it down, as the case may be.

Recently, London has done a good deal for Austria financially. It has helped the Schuschnigg Government to convert the stabilization loans to a lower rate of interest. Furthermore this very month, the Prince of Wales went to spend a holiday at an Austrian winter sports resort, Kitzbühel—a visit which is expected to do at least as much to popularize the Austrian tourist resorts as the fact that the Tyrol is at present one of the cheapest places for a holiday in Europe.

Not Worried by Anschluss

Nevertheless, in spite of these signs of good will and in spite of Austria's increased export trade to Great Britain (the increase is only exceeded in the case of Germany), there is an influential section of British opinion which believes that close co-operation between Austria and Germany would be in the best interests of Great Britain. Many people here would be not in the least worried even by Anschluss, or complete union, though it is recognized that the attitude of Austria's neighbors makes this impossible at the moment.

Dr. Schuschnigg, it is understood, hopes to inform himself on such matters.

The Austrian Chancellor is also credited with wanting to sound out Britain's views about the return of the Hapsburgs. Moreover, now that it is proposed to abolish the Versailles restrictions on Germany's armaments, he does not see why the clauses of the Treaty of St. Germaine restricting Austria's army to 30,000 should not disappear too. In this, at any rate, he is assured of at least academic approval from Great Britain, provided the thing is done by agreement with the other signatories to the treaty.

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Experienced Artists Keep Busy Designing and Making All Sorts of Clever Animals.

Toy Pigs Exported By Danes as Trade In Bacon Declines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Plush porkers with whimsical expressions in their ears are stepping into the breach caused by a fall in Denmark's bacon trade.

"If we can't sell our pigs to foreign markets as bacon, we shall sell toy pigs instead"—is the new motto of Danish toy makers. They are turning it into a highly specialized trade with experienced artists designing animals, dolls, ships and railway stations.

Beechwood is found very suitable for making animals with entrancing expressions—each one different. A dachshund defies his wooden features with a look of intense curiosity; while a Sealyham asks in irresistable manner with its drawing-pin eyes for a lump of sugar or a walk.

Russia Proposes Barring Arms To Aggressor Powers

Wilson for U. S. Agrees to Inspection at Source of Private Plants

GENEVA, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Russian delegation to the Arms Traffic Conference moved yesterday to cripple nations making "aggressive" wars.

It proposed an amendment to the American draft for arms control whereby signatories of the convention would undertake to sell no armaments whatsoever to countries in conflict unless it was to help a victim of aggression.

This prohibition would apply also to the transit of arms.

Aggression and the victim of it would be determined under criteria already proposed by the League of Nations.

America's delegation approved Russia's proposal to give the same control and publicity to private arms plants as to Government arsenals.

Hugh R. Wilson, head of the Washington delegation, said he would amend the American draft so as to authorize inspection committees to examine in each country arms produced by private establishments.

Mr. Wilson defended this proposal and, apparently chiding Great Britain and Italy for their hostility to it, said "the desire to inaugurate inspection on the spot is so universal that I cannot conceive of any treaty dealing with armaments which could be found generally acceptable unless it creates a comprehensive inspection system."

Iran (formerly Persia) announced she would demand real equality to trade in arms in the Persian Gulf. The American draft of arms control, unlike the 1925 convention, contains no restrictions as to the sale of armaments in the gulf and the Iranian delegate thanked Mr. Wilson for this.

'Sentinels' Fight Pink Slip

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Raymond Pitcairn, national chairman of the Sentinels of the Republic, urged all income taxpayers yesterday to withhold filing their return until March 15. The Sentinels of the Republic are working for repeal of the so-called pink slip law which provides for public record of incomes.

THE *Golden Mean* IN ALL THINGS

+ In climate as in distance, in quietas in gaiety, in quaintness as in convenience, Bermuda strikes the desirable golden mean. An average temperature of 71° throughout the Winter, just two days from Boston or New York, old-world in its peacefulness yet modern in many respects, the Coral Isles provide an ideal retreat for those who wish to continue in the even tenor of their ways.

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+ + + +

Christian Science Society of Hamilton welcomes visitors at its weekly meetings.

Further information and literature from your tourist agent; the Manager in Bermuda; or Bermuda Hotels, Inc., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, PEnnsylvania 6-0665.

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J. EDWARD CONNELLY, *Manager*

Imperial Conference in Paris Aims at Unifying French Empire

(Continued from Page 1)

estimated that last year the proportion was even greater. Algeria is France's most important customer, and Tunisia and Morocco rank fifth and seventh as importers of French goods.

Lots of Color

The Imperial Conference is a colorful affair, for it consists of delegates from French possessions in all corners of the globe. Arab chiefs from Algeria, native leaders from the Niger, Orientals from Indo-China, "Americans" from French Guiana, and many varied types are visible at the meetings—which constitute, according to the official description, "a vast consultation of all personages, official and private, who are competent in matters of Franco-Colonial economy."

Unlike the component parts of the British Empire, the French colonies are strongly centralized. Thus, the Paris Conference, unlike that of Ottawa, is a "consultation" rather than a negotiation, for in the end all decisions will be made by the central power in Paris. Profiting, however, by the unsuccessful experience of a year or so ago, when a so-called "Colonial Conference" failed to produce any real results because it did not sufficiently take into account the opinions and ideas of the colonials themselves, the French Government is now making every effort to work out a common program after consulting colonial opinion.

Wide Scope

The length of the present conference is largely explained by the large field it covers. Commissions are at work on such subjects as communications, transportation, export possibilities, international relations, financial problems, tariffs, quotas, mining, agriculture, regulation of production and distribution, hygiene, equipment and public works.

Under the heading of production, for example, an effort is being made to inaugurate a co-ordinated plan of agricultural, mineral and industrial production exactly adjusted to the needs of France and the various colonies. A particularly vigorous attempt is to be made to develop the rich mineral resources which lie dormant in Africa.

The oft-discussed proposal of a trans-Saharan railway, uniting French Equatorial Africa with the Mediterranean, is being re-examined, as are the question of African airlines and of shipping. A bill has been introduced in Parliament recently requiring all commerce with the colonies to be carried in French ships.

Means of financing the development of the overseas possesions are being studied. Plans have been made calling for the expenditure of nearly 6,000,000,000 francs in the north African colonies alone, and further sums are being asked for equipping and modernizing the other overseas possessions.

Canadians Repatriated After U. S. Residence

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 26 (AP)—More than 80,000 Canadians have returned from the United States to take up residence in the Dominion during the four-year period between 1930-34, W. A. Gordon, Acting Minister of Immigration, told the House of Commons today.

Repatriation was most pronounced in 1930-31 when 30,209 returned, but since then there has been a progressive reduction.

From colonial tavern to modern hotel

SAID shrewd old Doctor Johnson, "There is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness has been produced as a good tavern or inn."

In 1784, when this bank opened its doors, the taverns of Boston were the center of social and political life. Indeed, the plans for the Revolution itself were plotted over steaming punch-bowls at *The Green Dragon* and *Bunch of Grapes*.

Today, Boston hotels could offer comfortable lodging to over one-half of the entire population of the city as it was in 1784. In the course of a year, over one million guests register at these modern descendants of old Boston taverns.

This bank, whose early records disclose frequent transactions with Boston's eighteenth century taverns, has kept abreast of the tremendous changes during its century and a half of existence. Today, as New England's largest banking institution, it stands ready to serve you with every modern banking facility.

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Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Auto Driving Joins Three R's

New Course May Be Potential Key to Highway Safety

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

"BILL, would you ever have thought that good auto driving had anything to do with civics?"

"Nope. But I see it has now. A good citizen obeys the laws, don't he?" queried Bill, ungrammatically. "Well, there's traffic laws, road laws, motor vehicle laws. Just wait till I get through learning all they're going to teach in civics about 'em," continued William Jones Jr. "I'll bet Dad lets me take the new car. Of course I'm glad he gave me the old bus, but the new one—boy!—there's a car!"

"And say," said Chuck Benton, the first speaker, "did you notice Smitty when that Safety Council man said swinging wide on a right turn is 'sloppy' driving? Was Smitty's face red! Everybody knows how he zips around a corner, swings way out, and thinks he's being daring—showing the world what a good driver he is. I'll bet he doesn't do it again."

"Good thing if he don't," said Bill, emphatically. "But we can all learn a lot, I guess."

Phillips High, which "Chuck" and Bill attended, had just joined the hundreds of other schools throughout the United States that are teaching safe automobile driving to students.

"We need your help," the National Safety Council had said to the high schools. "Thirty-one thousand people were killed by automobiles in 1933. A million injured. Are the American people going to stand indefinitely for such wanton slaughter and waste? Perhaps you hold the key to the situation, for the problem is largely educational."

High Schools Will Help

High schools in all parts of the United States have said, "We'll help." But how? Where does automobile driving fit in with the high school curriculum?

As Bill and Chuck learned, with civics. Other schools teach it along with health education, physics, or the social sciences. Some have motor traffic clubs, drivers' schools, or student safety councils.

Just what do the students learn? Well, if they were going to one of the schools that is using the National Safety Council's manual called "Good Driving,"—prepared for the high schools and outlining the various things that have already been done, and that can be done, to teach this subject—the students would learn something like this:

"Hogging" the road and straddling the line are bad manners. Be courteous. Sharing the highway with others is a privilege, and not a right. The building of highways and the establishment of road rules is a co-operative enterprise. You have no special privileges.

It is just common courtesy to take your turn in line, to refrain from unnecessary use of your horn in traffic, and to be careful not to splash through puddles near pedestrians or other cars.

Are you a good tennis player? Then you know that in winning a tournament precision, decisiveness, consistent and vigorous action are necessary. So they are in driving a car correctly. A "sloppy" driver, for instance, swings wide on a right turn. He hasn't learned to anticipate the needed reduction in speed. He is caught in attempts to slow down after he is too close to the intersection, and is lazy about spinning the wheel over and back as he makes the turn.

With the high-speed driving of which modern cars are capable, you can't afford to be a slow-speed thinker. Form good habits in driving. They're the best protection. Learn the right way to do a thing. Do it that way until it can be done easily—and then never do it any other way.

What are good habits? Some of them are: Drifting up to red lights, parking places, etc. Don't dash up and slam on the brakes. Slowing down before entering an intersection; speeding up going through it.

Some good non-driving habits it is well to make one's own are summarized in this manual as follows: Checking over car—setting brakes if conditions require on leaving car—cramping wheels toward curb if parking on a hill—making sure engine is shut off, car locked, windows closed.

Alertness

A nation-wide study of exhaustion and drowsiness as they affect traffic accidents has recently been made by the National Safety Council. Fatigue and sleep figure in more accidents, they assert, than is generally believed. While more of them occur to truck drivers than to drivers of private passenger cars, the council urges that the latter also be brought to realize the danger of driving when very tired or sleepy.

To the high school students studying "Good Driving," the council says: "Be alert. A sleepy driver should get someone else to drive, or stop and take a nap.

"Never 'settle down' to driving. If boredom sets in, change your pace, take a new route, think about the good and bad driving habits of the driver ahead of you, or get out and stretch.

"Even worrying or day-dreaming, while driving, about school activities, home affairs, friends, money matters, can take your attention completely from driving and may double or treble the hazard."

These are just a few of the things a student learns in a high school following the methods outlined in the Safety Council's manual.

If you stepped into some of the classrooms in these schools you might see what look like mathematical equations and underneath them written: "Thinking distance plus braking distance equal stopping distance."

The Mechanics, Too!

The automobile itself is studied. Bill's classmate Betty no longer feels helpless when her newly acquired, somewhat ancient, Ford emits unusual noises, or decides on its own initiative to stop. She knows what to do. "Carburetor," "generator," "differential," are no longer meaningless words.

And what say educators about this newcomer to the high school halls of learning?

Mr. Francis L. Bacon, principal of the Evanston (Ill.) Township High School—where much good work has already been done in safety education—says, in an introduction to the National Safety Council's booklet, "Good Driving": "Much of the criticism directed against the modern high school has come because of the long-existent emphasis, within its curriculum, upon outmoded and historically formalized material.

"Much of the old and the well-established we find it desirable to maintain, but not to the exclusion of our ever developing and insistently vital new material which is created continually by the changes which are constantly taking place within the industrial, economic, and social phases of our life.

For Everyday Use

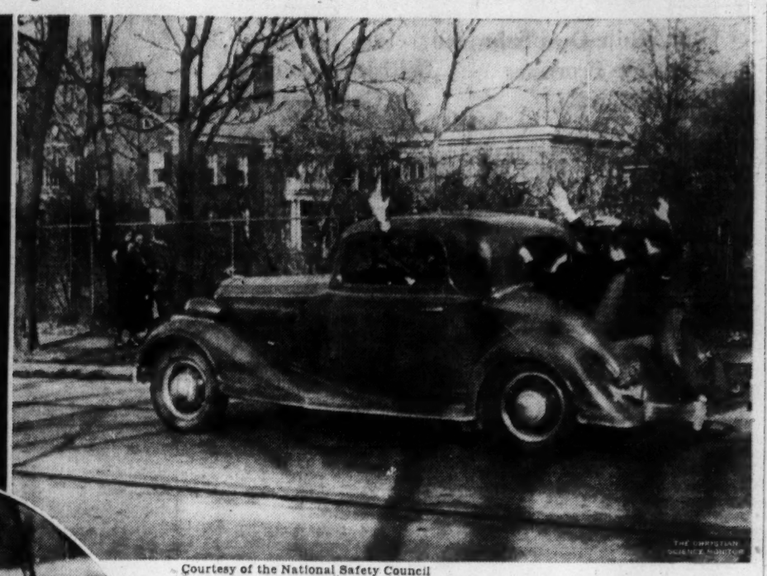
"These changes bring new problems and new responsibilities to the individual and to the group. . . . Safety education offers new material especially developed from the important changes which now constitute controlling factors in our everyday life."

And says Mr. Albert W. Whitney, vice-president in charge of education, of the National Safety Council: "Many high schools have accepted the responsibility for teaching young people how to swim, but here (referring to the automobile accident problem) is a situation which in its practical importance at the present time is far more challenging."

Statewide efforts are being made to teach safe driving to young people in Oregon, Minnesota, Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Iowa, Alabama, and in various other states, according to Miss Marian Telford, director of field activities and consultant on child safety, of the National Safety Council. A high school on an Indian reservation in South Dakota recently applied to her for assistance in starting this teaching.

Do the young people like such instruction?

In one school having an enrollment of 1800, every pupil applied for membership in the Motor Traffic Club. In another school where the membership in each club was limited to 50, 400 tried to join.



Courtesy of the National Safety Council

Left—Traffic Problems Being Explained to Four Members of the Motor Club at Peabody High School, Pittsburgh, Pa., One of Many Schools Now Teaching Safe Automobile Driving. Right—Students of Township High School, Evanston, Ill., Where Much Good Work in Safety Education Has Been Accomplished. Below—This Young Driver Is Being Taught That Although He May Know All About the Mechanics of a Car, It Is Not Enough Unless He Realizes the Importance of Safe and Careful Driving.

Mastering Our Consonants

Elements That Make Speech Intelligible

Short Cuts to Better Speech—17

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONSONANTS are important elements of speech. They give to it clearness, intelligibility, definiteness, crispness, and style. They also have projecting power and act like little catapults which, when rightly made, project with force the vowels behind which they stand, helping speech to reach distant listeners.

They are considered last in this series, not because they are not important—for indeed they are, very—but for the following reasons. Many speech students get the idea, in one way or another, that to make consonants properly is about all there is to good speech. But over-attention to consonants without due consideration of the vowels is liable to make speech hard, cold, even cruel and forbidding.

The second reason for leaving these elements to the last is that it takes a very fine and delicate adjustment of the speech organs to make them correctly, especially the difficult combinations. The vowels, on the other hand, require first of all freedom and relaxation, and in gaining this, one becomes master of his instrument. If before one has done this, he sets about forcing fine adjustments to bring the consonants into line, he is apt to increase tension and tie up his instrument. I have heard honest, sincere students of speech who have spent much time and money studying this subject with voices lacking in quality, richness, mellowness, warmth and variety. This unfortunate condition was due to centering attention on the consonants and trying to force tone before the vowels had been mastered sufficiently to bring loveliness and warmth into speech, and before the imagination had been sufficiently awakened to give variety and beauty of tone shadings. Readers of these articles are, therefore, urged not to tackle the consonants until they have made some headway with the other subjects discussed in this series, such as the singing quality, vowels, breathing, and tone color.

If One Is To Be Understood

If, however, consonants were to be ignored, one's speech, though beautiful in quality, would be mushy and unintelligible. I heard a man once who had a big, rich, deep, mellow, resonant voice which easily filled a good-sized auditorium. But no one could understand what he said because his consonants were so sloppy that they made no logical divisions in his speech. Another man with a most pleasing voice quality dropped his final consonants and slurred others until he actually sounded illiterate. It may be helpful in this connection to think of speech as a flowing stream of beautiful, variegated sounds (the vowels) divided off, like lovely beads on a chain, by the consonants.

In going about to bring the consonants into line, then, it is helpful to classify them according to the speech organs which make them. It is also helpful further to classify them as "breathed" or "voiced." This makes them fall into pairs and simplifies them. For instance, *p* and *b* are formed exactly the same way only in making *p* we just blow breath, while in making *b* we add voice by setting the vocal cords in vibration (an act of the will due to a desire to say *b*). Thus *b* and *p* are a pair, and if we master the formation of one, we, of course, have the other lined up, too.

In making all consonants it is helpful to remember that, in theory at least, a consonant consists of three distinct acts: (1) a closure; (2) a hold; (3) a release. It is often impossible even for the keenest ear to distinguish these three different steps as consonants are spoken in rapid speech, but knowing this helps to solve many of the problems that arise through difficult combinations including double consonants. These we will unfortunately not have space to consider in this series."

One at a Time

In the Guide to Pronunciation in Webster's New International Dictionary (spoken of before) each consonant element is discussed in detail. As in the case of the vowels, speech students are urged to study these slowly and carefully, one at a time, with plenty of breathing space between, being sure to master one sound before going on to the next. This is, and should be, intensive study. A cursory reading of the Guide is very apt to give one mental indigestion, followed by confusion and discouragement that may result in a scrapping of the whole study of speech as "too much for me." Taken as advised, this is by all means the most helpful suggestion I can give the speech student, especially the one who must plow along without the help and encouragement of a teacher. It will open up the English language to him as nothing else so accessible will do.

Many graduates of high school (and even of colleges) know nothing of this Guide and have not yet made a close enough acquaintance with the dictionary to realize how it can help them to better speech. Pronunciation, definition, and occasionally an excursion into the derivation of words is as far as most people go, whereas the dictionary is a treasure chest of information about our beautiful English language with explicit directions as to how to speak it.

Dr. Robert Cumnock, founder and for many years director of the School of Oratory, Northwestern University (now the School of Speech), says in his textbook, "Choice Readings," that the way to master the consonantal elements is: (1) by the mastery of each element; (2) by the mastery of final combinations; (3) by the practice of pronouncing words of many syllables; (4) by the mastery of difficult combinations in sentences; (5) by reading (which will include all elements and combinations). This is a splendid logical way to go about this study. His chapter on "How Can I Become a Distinct Speaker," although short, is very clear and helpful on these points.

(The last article in this series will appear next Tuesday.)

Idea for Librarians

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A librarian, noting that persons who have had no leisure time for reading for years find it difficult to become interested in books, prepared a list of books of short stories. Her list included such collections as those made up of the best short stories of the year, collections of best stories from all countries, groups of poems, plays, etc. One unaccustomed to reading enjoys a short story and as his reading abilities increase, longer stories will become more interesting until finally books will be enjoyed. It is sometimes necessary to purchase books especially for this new type of reader. They require more help in the matter of selection and much of the success of their leisure reading depends upon the books chosen, for many of them have never done any reading except that which was forced upon them at school. These new readers enjoy books for mature minds that tell how to do things, travel, biography, nature, and books on the political situation, but they must be written in simple form.

How Can I Use Writing Ability?

Dean Cites Opportunities in Many Occupations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

One of my high school teachers says that nobody can tell any young man whether he will succeed better in advertising, architecture, law, business, journalism or some other occupation. She says that in each of these fields there are places for young men and women of varied capacities. Do you think she is correct? If so, on what basis can one decide whether to enter a college of engineering, a college of liberal arts, a school of agriculture or a college of business administration.

I am a high school senior. I like to write and for this reason I have thought of studying journalism. I have managed our school paper, edited our high school annual and worked in a local printing office.

One thing that confuses me is the fact that I have been most interested in high school courses in economics, salesmanship and business arithmetic. My teacher of economics thinks I ought to take a college course in business administration. If I do, what chance would I have to make use of my writing ability?

Sincerely,
Bill

Dear Bill:

An advertising executive in New York recently wrote me as follows: "Ours is a writing business. Without exceptional writing ability, anyone is crazy to enter advertising. But writing ability is almost equally essential to advancement in business. Almost all business affairs are conducted by means of able writing. A business man who cannot write is ham-strung."

He also said of the great national advertising agency that employs him: "In our own organization we have former editors of magazines and newspapers, engineers, decorators, playwrights, novelists, economists, specialists in research, artists, merchandisers, stylists, chemists, dietitians, idea men, accountants, and goodness knows how many more experts in other lines. Yet every one of us considers himself a business man, and is useful to business."

A Broad Term

Crawford and Clement in "The Choice of An Occupation" declare: "Our customary method of labeling occupations is in terms of what general function they perform when regarded as a unit; it ignores the variety of individual functions, widely varying in nature, which quite different kinds of people may undertake within any such occupational unit." For example, "the large architectural firm has on its staff creative artists, draftsmen, designers, adepts at obtaining new business, others trained in writing specifications and dealing with contractors—imaginative and "practical" men.

Business needs buyers, salesmen, advertising men, accountants, auditors, treasurers, cashiers, credit men, personnel workers, lawyers, executives and clerical workers. It is a very broad term, Bill.

Journalism is also a very inclusive word. Every large newspaper has an editorial staff, a business department and a mechanical force. Reporters, editors and feature writers rub shoulders with advertising men, circulation managers and pressmen. All of these workers are newspaper men in a sense, although many do no writing. Some reporters never write a word. They look for news and telephone it to the office. They are called "legmen."

Your high school teacher is correct in her assertion that in each broad field of work there is room for men of varied aptitudes and interests. It does not follow that a young man by self-analysis and occupational analysis cannot increase his likelihood for happiness and success.

Wise Counselors

We hire architects to plan our houses and interior decorators to plan for their furnishing. Dietitians plan meals. Vocational counselors help in the planning of careers just as educational counselors help in the selection of courses and colleges. Nobody should attempt to tell a young man whether he will do better in business or architecture or journalism. Wise counselors can help young men discover whether they like to write, to experiment, to draw, to engage in research, to deal with people, to work with things, or to juggle with statistics.

It is quite possible, Bill, that if you enter any of the great fields of work you have named, you will gravitate to those particular jobs that afford opportunity for writing or the solution of business problems. Why not enter a good college of liberal arts and postpone a final decision as to your future vocation for at least a year? Many educators recommend a four year college course and graduate study in journalism for future newspaper men. The Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration admits only college graduates. All good law schools require at least two years of college work for entrance. Several now require an A. B. degree.

During your college course, Bill, you might major in business administration, carry courses in journalism, gain experience on the school paper, and from contact with other students and with faculty members gain a better idea of what you want to specialize in later.

Under any circumstances, Bill, keep the inquiring attitude. In this way only can you solve your vocational problems and dispel your vocational doubts.

Sincerely,
Harry E. Stone
Dean of Men
The West Virginia University

Murals in Linen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bingley, Yorks.

THE art of working mural panels in linen, which has been in virtual disuse for 1500 years, has been revived at Bingley Art School, Yorkshire. Mr. E. H. Richardson, principal of the school, works on the principle adopted by Persian craftsmen of the fifth century.

When a subject has been chosen for one of these pictures, its outlines are reduced to the essential elements compatible with recognition. Thus the human form becomes a series of straight lines which may be worked in linen while leaving a naturalistic image in the eye of the beholder. Then the colored pieces of cloth are sewn together almost in the manner of a patchwork quilt, and the completed picture is stretched so that all marks of joining are lost.

One panel has already been produced, and as this type of work necessitates the reduction of a figure or landscape to its mass form, it looks from a distance like a broadly treated impressionistic painting.

Mr. Richardson believes that apart from its decorative value, this art can be of considerable assistance in building up in the student an appreciation of the use and possibilities of color. He hopes shortly to exhibit his first specimen. It is thus possible that industrial Yorkshire will give new life to what has hitherto been considered a curiosity in the history of art.

Musical May

The second "Florentine Musical May" will be held in Florence from April 21 through June 4 of 1935, a six weeks' festival which the organizers hope will draw a large international group. The 1935 program has been given a pronounced international character without reference to specific historical periods. Famous foreign musical institutions will be invited to Florence for the performance of master works of their repertory in the original language and with their own mountings and personnel complete.—Institute of International Education.

Need of Better Entrance Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

THERE is an old saying that "as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined"; but it does not necessarily follow that a poor scholar is always a poor scholar.

At least, the University of Southern California discovered recently that many young men and women who failed to manifest a show of academic ability sufficient to get them past a registrar's desk made encouraging records when admitted to college on an experimental basis.

The study was started in September, 1933, when a group of high school graduates who were denied admittance to regular standing in the university—because of low scholarship and examination records—were allowed to enter a new department under special supervision.

Reporting on the results recently, Dr. Frank C. Touton, vice-president, said that 47 per cent of the students achieved a satisfactory scholastic record, 45 per cent fulfilled all conditions for transfer to regular standing, and 30 per cent made a record equal to or exceeding the median score of regular freshman students.

Dr. Touton's conclusion was that many high school graduates previously denied admission to college for scholastic reasons should be given an opportunity to try their hand at higher study. They should be admitted, however, he said, under controlled conditions providing proper encouragement, supervision, and instruction in the use of study methods.

Until these "poor college risks" have been given an opportunity to make an attempt at carrying college work, he does not believe that their degree of promise can be accurately determined.

The new junior department has been enlarged to include four classes of special students: those who have only a limited amount of time available for college training, those who need more than the normal amount of guidance at first, those who cannot meet entrance requirements, and students transferring from other institutions whose training is not entirely complete.

Junior 4H Rangers Plant Shelter Belts

Madison

Wisconsin junior forest rangers will grow their own transplants as part of their work this year.

Due to the heavy demands made upon the state nursery for transplant stock for other projects, junior forest rangers are faced with the necessity of growing their own planting stock. Under the plan recently outlined by Wakelin McNeel, junior extension forester at the University of Wisconsin, junior forest rangers will receive their seedlings from the state nurseries which they will plant in transplant beds where they will grow them to larger size, ready for transplanting in the open.

Another part of their program will include the planting of seeds of the deciduous trees such as rock elm, red oak, ash, and hard and soft maples. From these seeds they will grow trees to transplanting size ready to be used for wind-break planting, home beautification, home forest, and school forest work.

Many of the rangers located in the southern half of Wisconsin will grow black walnut, a tree variety which has been gaining in popularity in that area. Many of the junior forest rangers have clubs of their own, while others carry on the forestry project as members of other regular 4H clubs.

Along the Social Frontier

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU prefer to have your pet theories of education challenged; if you like to be kept from mentally sitting down and thinking you have "settled things"; if you don't mind being made to realize that you have not concerned yourself seriously enough with this or that question—then you will probably enjoy The Social Frontier, a vigorous monthly in but its fifth issue. This magazine, calling itself a Journal of Educational Criticism and Reconstruction, is evidently designed to jog us out of ruts. For one thing, it is edited by George S. Counts, which is certainly a contributing factor.

It may or may not prove an important journal; but to date I find it interesting and stimulating. As its name suggests, it is concerned somewhat broadly with education in its social interpretations and implications; and it vigorously maintains a place in the front line of thought. I almost, indeed, said in the front line trenches, and perhaps I should have; for there is a passionate conviction about the contents of each number, which sounds a sharp tattoo of exclamation points on the mind and a machine-gun barrage upon all "enemy action."

Its format reminds one of the Nation or the New Republic. Perhaps, indeed, it is too like them in other ways to justify our need of yet a third; but of course it is still young. At any rate its policy is evidently one of no embellishments as to format, and as to meat—strong fare. One page each month is by John Dewey. It further carries several articles editorial in style, the rest discussional in varying degree. It provides a few reviews of books in its chosen field, a section of correspondence in which it seems to delight in printing honest but sharp criticisms of itself, and closes with a section of culled educational news or some other matter. It began in October, which issue running through reprintings, has since been several times sold out.

The January number is mainly concerned with a discussion of the question "Indoctrination, the Task before the American School?"—a subject which has proved an explosive at more than one meeting of educators I have attended. The Social Frontier opens its columns on this subject to a vigorous discussion by men who represent recognized points of view, including a Catholic, a professor of social economy, a defender of Fascism, an educator in a state university, and a professor of religious education.

The February issue, chiefly concerned with "W. R. Hearst, the Public Press and Freedom in the Schools," is in the nature of a staged exposé of what it claims is Mr. Hearst's massed attack on the freedom in the colleges to do significant thinking. The information, the collected data, and comment, seem important, especially in the light of discussions at the Atlantic City Convention of the National Educational Association. Again, the correspondence section of the magazine is particularly stimulating, largely because the editors are so generous in printing expressed viewpoints that take issue with their own editorial policy. The May number is to be a "Youth of America" edition.

It seems to me that such a journal of criticism has immense value in our social order. Certainly in such times as these, we have no room in our thought for storing educational deadwood. If the challenge can be maintained without prejudice, it will help us to test and revaluate our educational theories—and we hope we stand ready to do that. On the other hand, we have a right to look for something more, today, than staccato exposés and astringent criticisms. They may be needed; but there is much building to be done. We therefore sincerely hope that the new magazine's distinguished Board of Directors, on which are serving such persons as William Kilpatrick, Jesse Newlon, Lois Hayden Meek, Harold Rugg, John Dewey, and E. C. Lindeman, will remain actively aware that written into the subtitle of their periodical, along with "A Journal of Educational Criticism" are the words "and Reconstruction."

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Musical Events

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist, will be the soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky conducting, in Symphony Hall, Boston, Thursday afternoon, February 28, at 2:30 o'clock. The program will include Beethoven's Symphony No. 4 in B flat major, Op. 60; Rachmaninoff's Concerto No. 3 in D minor, Op. 30, for piano and orchestra; and Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé," Suite No. 2.

Boston Opera Company

Verdi's "Aida" will be presented by the Boston Opera Company in Boston Opera House, Boston, Tuesday evening, February 26, at 8 o'clock. Mario Chamlee will sing the part of Radames, Elisabeth Rethberg that of Aida, Kathryn Meisle that of Amneris, and Giuseppe Interrante that of Amonasro. Vincenzo Bellezza will conduct.

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Mrs. Carlyle on Vanity Bent

THOMAS CARLYLE is known as the Clothes Philosopher, because in his book *Sartor Resartus* he expounded his theory of clothes as indications of personality; and of material things as symbols of accepted notions and conventions. It would, perhaps, be unfair to expect his lively Jane Welsh to pose as an example of her husband's theories. Nevertheless, in reading her ever-sprightly letters, especially those to familiar friends, one finds a good deal about dress, and it is not hard to discover that her clothes were indeed symbols—of thrift, dignity, and friendship.

Mrs. Carlyle was the only child of a prosperous and easy-going physician, Dr. Welsh, of the town of Haddington, in Scotland. Mrs. Welsh was what would be called a "dressy" person, the object of a good deal of admiration and speculation on the part of her prudent neighbors. Her portrait shows her as a beautiful and high-spirited woman, in the easy posture of one who is conscious of being decked out to her own satisfaction. She displays a bewildering multiplicity of curls, draperies, brooches, laces ruches, bracelets, loops of ribbon, and other odds and ends of ornamentation, all of them excellent in themselves, and in the best style of the earliest phase of the nineteenth century.

* * *

IT WAS INEVITABLE that her attractive young daughter should be dressed with care and taste (as taste went in those days). Jane Carlyle remembered a muslin party-dress, the wide skirt of which bore twelve rows of satin ribbon, sewed on by the patient fingers of her mother. A little later, Jane herself had her portrait painted, and she, too, was a striking figure in her fashionably cut gown, her curls, and furbelows. So well dressed did she appear, in her small provincial town that, after the passing of her father, she was popularly known as an "Heiress." But the time came when she was pledged to marry the tall, red-cheeked young schoolmaster, Thomas Carlyle; and then it was revealed that all she and her mother had to live on was the rental of two hundred pounds from the hillside farm of Craigenputtock. The brave display of elegance which they had made was due to the skill, ingenuity, and industry of the mother. A remarkable woman was this Mrs. Welsh who, without deceit, extravagance, secret deprivation, or debt, could stretch a small income to serve as well as a much larger one, thus preserving the dignity which appertained to educated people of the professional class.

So Jane went to her marriage with an ideal, a training, and a taste which stood her in good stead during the difficult days when she and her young schoolmaster, now turned author, had considerably less than two hundred pounds for their yearly budget. In the latter days of success, her annual personal allowance was twenty-five pounds, but in the earlier days, it must have been perilously near to nothing at all. If she had hankered after fashion and show, or insisted on having more money to spend, she would have been a handicap instead of the co-operating assistant that she was in her husband's literary career.

Thrifty she was forced to be, both by conscience and necessity. She dyed and turned and furbished up her bombazines and silks as long as their integrity lasted. She wrote to her mother-in-law, the peasant lady (no contradiction in terms) of Scotsbrig, "I have made up the old black gown (which was dyed puce for me at Dumfries) [evidently re-dyed when its lilac tones had faded] with my own hands; it looks twenty per cent better than when it was new; and I shall get no other this winter. I am now turning my pelisse."

* * *

ONE OF HER dress-accessories, used and used again, was a black lace scarf, laid carefully away and brought out for important occasions. In the portrait by Gambardella (1843) this scarf is draped over her hair, in the manner of a mantilla, giving her, with the sidewise droop of the head, a somewhat coquettish air, not at all in character. She thought she looked too "simple" (silly) and affected, as it is to be feared she did; and thereafter she refrained from using the scarf for a headdress.

One feels a bit sorry for her when she accepted philosophically (as the wife of a philosopher should do) the gift of a disappointing garment from her husband, who was always indifferent to externals, and knew nothing of feminine fripperies. He bought her a new wrap, "not *very* ugly, but entirely unsuited to the rest of my habiliments," as she wrote ruefully to a friend; "being a brownish color with orange spots." It must have been a horror; but the money having been spent, she would wear the cloak without flinching, until the time came when it could be dipped into a subduing bath of dye.

The present writer rejoices in a happier passage from one of her letters. A long series of dark-colored garments of the useful sort were atoned for by a daring frock in which rose-pink predominated. The voluminous skirt was rose-colored, and there was a "black silk tunic trimmed with half-a-yard-wide lace (imitation), with long falling sleeves lined with rose-color; and a great bunch of rose-colored ribbon" on the breast, and smaller bows at the wrists of white undersleeves. "It was, really, as Miss Baring said 'Quite a costume.'" This impressive gown was to be worn for the first time at dinner at The Grange, the country place of Lord Ashburton. Mrs. Carlyle dressed herself early, and sat down to read a book. She did not hear the gong, and had to be roused and escorted to dinner by a servant. And it was her lot "to hurry along the corridor and down the great staircase, to have the two leaves of the dining-room door flung wide open—by two footmen! and then to walk up the great room," to the dinner-table, while everybody turned to look at her, almost tripping on her too-long skirt, and feeling very foolish and self-conscious in her conspicuous apparel. But how she did enjoy the little drama of it all; and how like her it was to tell the story at elaborate length in her letters! She even added another long tale of having to walk to the top of a room, "before thirty-eight pairs of eyes, in all that Rose-color," and her concluding comment was, "It took all the compliments paid me on the costume to give me courage to put it on a second time." One rather suspects that wearing it was no martyrdom, and that she was secretly pleased with the flurry which she created.

* * *

IN READING HER letters, one discovers that many of her clothes were gifts from appreciative friends who enjoyed her stimulating society and understood the sacrifices which she was making, in order that her Thomas might be a free-lance author instead of an unwilling pedagogue. In the famous analysis of her household finances (1855), which Mrs. Carlyle wrote for her husband's benefit (she called it "the Budget of a *Femme Incomprise*"), she said, "I have so many gowns given me that they may serve for two or three years." She does not mention the donors. Perhaps her busy and successful friend, the novelist, Geraldine Jewsbury, was one of them. And from Mrs. Brookfield we have the well-known story of the silk dress on the Christmas tree at The Grange, Lady Ashburton, acting on Mrs. Brookfield's own advice, gave Mrs. Carlyle a dress-length of costly silk. Mrs. Carlyle was piqued, because she chose to regard the gift as a hint that her clothes were not elegant enough for the Ashburton group; or that it might be a criticism of Carlyle's open-handedness as a husband. Lady Ashburton, a truly kind and generous woman, was patient and tactful and humorous about the matter, and the misunderstanding was cleared up with tears and laughter. Jane kept the silk, and relished the rustle of its stiff folds in the wide and gracefully sweeping skirt of the period.

Previously Lady Ashburton had given her "an armful of shawl," a scarf, a bracelet, and various other articles. The Scotsbrig Carlyles gave her a beautiful shawl; and one "J. T." (John Tyndall?) gave her another, as a mark of gratitude for kindnesses from her husband. Erasmus Darwin gave her a shawl of white lamb's-wool; and other gifts to be worn were showered upon her: Symbols of the friendship which she was capable of inspiring. In spite of her little asperities, she drew in her direction a large measure of affection and loyalty. And we may well believe that with her dignified air and her careful dressing she was, as the somewhat acrid Harriet Martineau wrote of her, "a very elegant creature."

M. A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN OLD WOMAN SEATED: *A Drawing by Nicholas Maes, in the Collection of Henry Oppenheimer*

"IT REMINDS me of Rembrandt," is the remark one is likely to make, on seeing this drawing. The Dutch master had introduced a method and sentiment which was unmistakably his. Those who lived in his day and later could not help acknowledging some heritage from his wealth of ideas and feeling. Rembrandt was not the first to paint the poor, but he was the first to endow them with such touching, poetic feeling. Even their wrinkles, their knotted hands, their bent shoulders and homespun garments contributed to the dignity of their portrayal.

Nicholas Maes was a famous Dutch painter, who studied with Rembrandt, and worked for a time entirely under the master's influence. Later he disengaged himself from Rembrandt's influence, and painted in a quite new manner, but his earlier style is preferred today by picture collectors. He painted portraits and scenes of domestic life, called genre.

This drawing is an informal sketch, made probably as a preparatory study for a portrait. Evidently, while he was working, another project flashed through his mind, and he put down the few notes for a portrait of the young woman with downcast eyes who is to be seen in the background.

The "Old Woman," her hands crossed, her head bent, is humble. Her face has been modeled with a few strokes of crayon, yet from this brief characterization is made apparent her age, her tranquil disposition, her humility, the marked distinction of her features. Nicholas Maes has employed the device of a wide, granular line to trace the contours, shaping the nose, the mouth, the eyelids. The cap frames the face, the kerchief, tightened at the chin, sets the face into relief. The hands are beautifully wrought; they have known rough and tireless work.

That the artist intended this preparatory sketch for paint may be noted by the shaded indications under the cap, in the details of the face and the blouse. Even in the drawing, we are aware of the depth, the roundness of form and the actual existence of the model. It is doubtful, however, whether the "finished" product in oils, inclosed in carved and gilded frame, could be more eloquent than this small sketch.

D. A.

Spring Comes to Kashmir

IN WINTER'S silence, the mountains and valleys of Kashmir are blanketed with snow. Snow so thick, so deep, so blizzard-swept, that the caravans of Ladakh and Thibet, and even the intrepid mail runners, are forced to wait because of it. But it is to these feathery flakes, dropped by the low clouds, that the beauty of the land of Kashmir is due.

As the rays of the sun gain strength, the snowy covering begins to disappear. Melting, sliding, slipping, it disappears first from the southern slopes, where the snow melts more slowly and therefore drains through into the earth.

Spring advances; the trickling streams of melting snows meet and, gathering force, tear and thunder through the valleys in a whirling mass of river that overflows and floods the flat fields. In every watered crack and crevice, dainty ferns and flowers awaken at the touch of the spring sunshine. Wild cherry, pear, apple and quince trees stand like brides, and shower their petals on the fresh young grass after a downpour of rain. Sometimes a thunderstorm heralds its approach by a sky of smoke-blue and dark clouds, driven by the wind thrumming through the supple reeds and poplar trees. Then thunder crashes and echoes along the valleys, while silver snakes of lightning jag and dart between the peaks, exaggerating the height of the battalions of pines that guard the precipices. Geologists say that Kashmir once lay at the bottom of the sea. What great upheaval sent the almost vertical cliffs at Rampur from their prone position in the ocean bed? It is easy, during a battle of elements in those regions, to believe that this was possible; and yet, when all is quiet once more, it is sufficient to know Kashmir as she is, ancient in years but young in the spring season.

Down beside the rivers, the lessening wind is stirring the leaves of willow and scattering the pink and white blossoms of apricot. Kashmir arrays herself gloriously. When the blue dawn-haze gives place to a rosy light, it is good to gaze through the rose and green of rhododendrons to the black silhouette of pines against the silvering snow. It is fine to stride toward those mountain passes, along a green-banked, sandy path with wild roses budding in the bushes.

Acres of flowers. First brave crocuses, sturdy wild hyacinths, gentle violets, dainty anemones, all smiling up at the flittering butterflies, tortoiseshell and white. Twittering and seeking are the first courageous birds, tits, wagtails, goldfinches and bulbuls. And then, clematis, geranium, clover, and barberry; speedwell, primulas and soft-curled Kashmir iris, blossoms of pink, red, purple, yellow, blue and white. Beauty is everywhere. Even the dwellings of man with their earth-covered roofs display emerald grass, purple irises and sometimes scarlet Kashmir tulips; for in Kashmir, where there is soil and moisture, there is growth. Having a natural reservoir in the mountains (for water is stored in the slowly melting snows), the valleys are generally well supplied with water, and the atmosphere is humid enough to promote plant growth.

Birds—orioles, kingfishers, herons and robins; buntings, doves, warblers and thrushes; pigeons and paradise fly-catchers—all come to join the chorus of the new-born season. And, in the jade fields of young rice, the laborers sing as they work.

'Land of Many Rivers'

SATURDAY is market day in Jamaica, and then all towns and all roads present quite a lively aspect. Every woman is up early preparing the produce to be taken to the nearest town and dressing herself in her best. When finally she is ready for the road she makes a picture of shining cleanliness, with her beaming black face surmounted by a coloured kerchief, her clean print frock no longer patched and slovenly, and her bare feet. She carries on her head a huge basket filled with an incredibly heavy load of breadfruit or other produce. The menfolk, too, balance their goods upon their head and are dressed in their best and cleanest shirt and trousers, wearing the latest cap and carrying their boots slung round their necks. Boots are a sign of respectability, but even the most respectable country Negro cannot be expected to constrict his feet into such things until the last moment. He usually, therefore, stops just outside the town to don his footgear and keeps them on for just as long as he can bear it—possibly an hour. On the homeward journey he will probably carry his boots on his head, having disposed of his load of produce or baskets in the market.

As to the scenery, Jamaica has probably some of the finest country in the world. The original Indian name for the island was Xaymaca, "The Land of Many Rivers," and it is, indeed, a true description, particularly after the rains during May and October. At other times of the year many of the wide riverbeds are dry or only contain a trickle of water, barely sufficient in which to do the family laundering, for every river bank has its groups of chattering Negresses rinsing and spreading out clothing to dry in the brilliant sunshine. Many of these rivers tumble in cascades from the Blue Mountains to the sea, and one of the most picturesque falls is Roaring River Falls on the northern side of the island, near St. Ann's. The water here drops in a series of showers, glinting in the sun, amidst palm trees, ferns and tropical plants of all kinds. . . .

The beautiful trees by the wayside—mahogany, mahoe, silk-cotton and many others—frequently make little worlds of their own; their enormous branches spread over a huge area, and from them depend long streamers of Spanish moss, whilst in the forks of the trees grow wild pines, and gay orchids add spots of colour. Bright green lizards, glorious butterflies and brilliant humming birds dart in and out among the branches.—MAJ. W. T. BLAKE, in "Ports of Call." (London: Grayson.)

If This Be Poetry

I HAVE seen
Black shadows of ailanthus leaves
Swaying against the creamy background
Of a plastered wall.

I have seen a vine
Swinging in the window of a lonely, shut-up house,
Growing loyally.

I have seen a pink powder-puff
Perched saucily atop
A jade green jar,
Lacking alone the grace of motion
To set it into action gay and confident
As hers who poised it there.

I have seen a woman's face,
Where grief made strong demand for tears,
Radiant with a smile.

These are the things that I have seen today
And so set truly down—
If this be poetry,
Why, have it so!

REBA M. STEVENS

Up Out of the Fog

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO motorists traveling in a mountainous country awakened one morning to find a very dense fog obscuring everything. Upon inquiry it was found that there were two roads to their destination, a high road leading over the hills and a low road following the river in the valley. They chose the high road and were obliged to drive most carefully as they could see only a few feet ahead. Then, well up the first mountain side, quite suddenly the fog cleared and blue sky and gorgeous sunshine were all about them. The road led along the top of the hills, only occasionally dipping toward the lowland. At each such descent fog was again encountered, but on returning to the heights the travelers moved out of it.

In this incident was seen a close analogy to many human experiences. Christian Science has revealed the fact that our true travels are mental; that the real road we traverse is a road of thought. This Science has also provided adequate guidance to the high road of spiritual thinking. Just as the motorists found the fog clearing as they neared the brightness of the sunlight, so the mental traveler finds his way growing brighter, confusion and obscuring darkness disappearing, as he approaches the light of Truth on the upward way of spiritual understanding.

Many a student has found health by choosing the high road of right thinking instead of the low way of false belief. Seeking health in the way Christian Science points out means finding it in God, Spirit, in whom dwells all good. It means refusing to accept as law that which is based on false material premises. It means refusing to fear a so-called power of evil, nonexistent since God is All. It means recognizing health as a changeless attribute of God, and therefore of His idea, man.

The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," directs aright all seekers for the healing light of Truth. Its author, Mary Baker Eddy, says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 355), "To strike out right and left against the mist, never clears the vision; but to lift your head above it, is a sovereign panacea."

In Genesis we read, "There went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground." That well describes the nature of evil, which always tends to obscure and hide. But evil must always be unreal, because God, being perfectly good, has created only good. Thus we do not need to fight this mist of evil as an existent reality. We need only to rise out of it mentally, and maintain in our thinking the radiant atmosphere of Truth.

One can refuse to go down into the fog of material sense with its beliefs of sickness, fear, contagion, sin, and false law. One need not consent to be enveloped in the mistiness of ignorance, indecision, lack, loneliness. He may always choose the high road of good. Every day and all day one is choosing either the upward road into the light or the downward road into the fog. As one turns, even in small ways, from the senses with their downward dragging tendencies, and reaches toward Spirit—one chooses the high way! Refusing to join mentally or audibly in discussions of evil, in idle gossip, or in condemnation, and uttering a word of encouragement, of commendation, and of loving consideration, one chooses the high way! And the splendid part is that not only has he glimpsed the sunlight himself, but he may have cheered someone who has believed himself in a deeply fog-laden lowland of discouragement, disappointment, and fear.

Let us, then, refuse to stay down in the mist, to lose sight of good, to have our vision dimmed. As we rise, we help to lift the world's thought to the heights where good is revealed. As the nations learn to rise above the fogs of evil propaganda, the darkness of hate, fear, and greed, the mist of confusion and misunderstanding, to take, instead, the ascending way of kindliness, to trust in God, and to help one another they will be led into the radiant light of peace.

Each one of us can help toward that great desideratum, if we watch to see that our footsteps lead to good and are steadily ascending out of darkness into God's glorious light. Centuries ago Jesus pointed out the upward way; and Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 328), "He alone ascends the hill of Christian Science who follows the Way-shower, the spiritual presence and idea of God." Doubt, darkness, fear, lovelessness, and joylessness, all fogs and mists of evil, vanish as we mentally ascend the heights of scientific Christianity; and clear vision, consciousness of dominion, the radiance of the sunlight of Truth, illumine our pathway.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Plus haut que le Brouillard

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UN JOUR deux automobilistes qui voyageaient dans un pays montagneux virent à leur réveil qu'un épais brouillard cachait le paysage. S'étant renseignés, ils apprirent que pour atteindre leur destination, deux routes s'offraient à eux, l'une menant sur les hauteurs et l'autre longeant la rivière qui coulait au fond de la vallée. Ils choisirent la route supérieure, et comme ils ne voyaient guère qu'à quelques mètres devant eux, ils durent manoeuvrer avec la plus grande circonspection. Lorsqu'ils parvinrent à une certaine altitude, l'atmosphère s'éclaircit tout à coup: ils se trouvèrent en face d'un ciel bleu et du plus beau soleil. La route tracée sur les hauteurs s'inclinait de temps en temps vers la vallée. A chaque descente, les voyageurs rentraient dans le brouillard, mais la montée suivante les en faisait de nouveau sortir.

Cet incident offre une grande analogie avec bien des expériences humaines. La Science Chrétienne a révélé le fait que les véritables voyages se font dans la pensée—que nous suivons en réalité une route mentale. De plus, cette même Science fournit les directions nécessaires pour parvenir à la route élevée du penser spirituel. Semblable aux automobilistes qui virent le brouillard se dissiper à mesure qu'ils arrivaient plus près du soleil, le voyageur mental constate que son chemin s'éclaircit —que la confusion et les ténèbres disparaissent —lorsqu'en gravissant le chemin de la compréhension spirituelle, il s'approche de la lumière de la Vérité.

Plus d'un disciple a trouvé la santé en choisissant la voie supérieure du penser juste plutôt que la route inférieure de la fausse croyance. Chercher la santé de la manière qu'indique la Science Chrétienne, signifie trouver la santé en Dieu, dans l'Esprit, qui renferme tous les biens véritables. Cela signifie refuser d'accepter en tant que loi ce qui se fonde sur de fausses prémisses matérielles. Cela signifie refuser de craindre un prétendu pouvoir du mal, qui ne saurait exister puisque Dieu est Tout. Cela signifie reconnaitre que la santé est un attribut immuable de Dieu et par conséquent de Son idée, l'homme.

Le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, dirige dans la bonne voie tous ceux qui cherchent la lumière curative de la Vérité. Son auteur, Mary Baker Eddy, écrit dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 355): "Frapper le brouillard à gauche et à droite n'éclaircit jamais la vision; mais s'élever au-dessus du brouillard, c'est une panacée souveraine."

Nous lisons dans la Genèse: "Une vapeur montait de la terre et arrosait toute la surface du sol." Ce passage décrit bien la nature du mal, qui tend sans cesse à obscurcir et à cacher. Mais le mal doit toujours être irréel, car Dieu étant parfaitement bon, n'a créé que le bien. Nous n'avons donc pas besoin de lutter contre cette vapeur du mal comme si c'était une chose qui existe, une réalité. Il suffit que nous en sortions mentalement et maintenions dans notre penser l'atmosphère radieuse de la Vérité.

On peut refuser de descendre dans le brouillard du sens matériel avec ses croyances de maladie, de crainte, de contagion, de péché, de loi erronée. Nul n'est forcé de consentir à se laisser envelopper par les brumes de l'ignorance, de l'indécision, de la pénurie, de l'isolement. On peut toujours choisir la route élevée du bien. Chaque jour, d'instant en instant, l'on choisit soit la route qui monte vers la lumière, soit celle qui s'enfonce dans le brouillard. Lorsque même dans les petites choses on se détourne des sens matériels aux tendances avilissantes pour s'orienter vers l'Esprit—on choisit le chemin des hauteurs! Si l'on refuse de prendre part, soit mentalement soit à haute voix, aux discussions concernant le mal, aux vains bavardages, à la condamnation, et qu'on préfère montrer des égards envers son prochain, dire une parole encourageante ou un mot d'appréciation—on choisit le chemin des hauteurs! Et chose admirable, non seulement on entrevoit la lumière du soleil, mais on peut encourager ceux qui croient être dans les basfonds et les brumes de la tristesse, des déceptions et de la crainte.

Refusons donc de rester dans le brouillard, de perdre de vue le bien, de laisser s'obscurcir notre vision. En montant nous-mêmes, nous aidons la pensée du monde à s'élever jusqu'aux hauteurs où le bien se révèle. A mesure que les peuples apprennent à s'élever plus haut que les vapeurs de la propagande malintentionnée, plus haut que les ténèbres de la haine, de la crainte, de la cupidité, plus haut que les brumes de la confusion et des malentendus pour prendre le chemin montant qui est celui de la bonté, pour se confier en Dieu et s'entraider,—ils seront conduits jusque dans les sphères lumineuses de la paix.

Chacun de nous peut aider à l'accomplissement de ce grand idéal; mais il faut pour cela veiller à ce que nos pas se dirigent vers le bien —sortent résolument des ténèbres pour parvenir jusqu'à la glorieuse lumière de Dieu. Voici des siècles que Jésus a montré le chemin qui monte; et dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 328), Mrs. Eddy a ce passage: "Celui qui suit le Conducteur, la présence spirituelle et l'idée de Dieu,—celui-là seul gravit la montagne de la Science Chrétienne." Le doute, les ténèbres, la crainte, le manque d'amour, la tristesse, toutes les brumes et les vapeurs du mal, disparaissent à mesure que nous gravissons mentalement les hauteurs du christianisme scientifique; et la vision claire, la conscience de la domination reçue de Dieu, le rayonnement de la Vérité, illuminent notre chemin.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Reward

WAS it not worth
the steep ascent
up to these boulders:
the view
of royal purple
thrown over
Chocorua's shoulders?

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Bellingrath Gardens—a Stop on the Azalea Trail

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

South's Floral Beauty Shown

Luxuriant Color In Native Setting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE spectacular beauty of Bellingrath Gardens, 20 miles south of Mobile, Ala., on the "Isle Aux Oies River," will soon attract and amaze thousands of flower pilgrims from the world over. A dazzling climax to "The Azalea Trail" is this young garden that possesses the mellow loveliness of age.

Three rivers meet at the bluff where Bellingrath Gardens occupy 100 acres of what was originally a jungle of semitropical beauty. Through intelligent landscaping and transplanting of old azaleas and camellia japonicas, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Bellingrath have within five years made of their country estate one of the most gorgeous gardens in America.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 azalea plants, and more than 700 camellia bushes, thrive in the rich soil of aluvium and sand. Clustered blooms of startling color and perfection are vivid contrasts to the background of shrubs and trees that are festooned with Spanish moss. There are more than 75 different varieties of azaleas, ranging from the dwarf Kurume, a few inches tall, to the giant Indicas that attain a height of 17 feet and spread to 30 feet in diameter.

Harmonious Blending

One hundred specimens of camellias, some bushes as old as 70 years, contribute the wonder of their waxen petals to the carefully planned informality of the garden. Here are native plants blending harmoniously with the more flamboyant exotic flowers and the result is true art in landscaping. The azaleas range in age from one year for the small ones propagated from cuttings to 100 years or more for some of the larger ones that are slow growing. Innumerable are the colors in the smaller plants, but the most frequent shades are pale pink, deep rose, white, lavender, lilac, watermelon pink, cerise, firecracker red, orange and salmon.

The peak of the azalea season usually is from the middle of April until the middle of May, depending upon the seasonableness of the weather. Some azaleas begin to bloom as early as the month of November and the later varieties remain in blossom until the end of May. Camellia japonicas start to bloom in October and continue until the middle of April.

A Colorful Panorama

To adequately picture the surpassing loveliness of Bellingrath Gardens, the combined talents of painter, poet and botanist would be required. It presents a colorful panorama of scenes so fantastic that they seem to have come out of the pages of a fairy tale. Driveways and gray flagstoned paths wind around smooth stretches of emerald lawns and at every turn the eye becomes bewildered with the breath-taking color of each succeeding scene. Brilliant splotches of pinks and purples are silhouetted against the shadowy greens of native shrubs and moss-veiled oaks, and reflected in crystal clear waters of lake and pools.

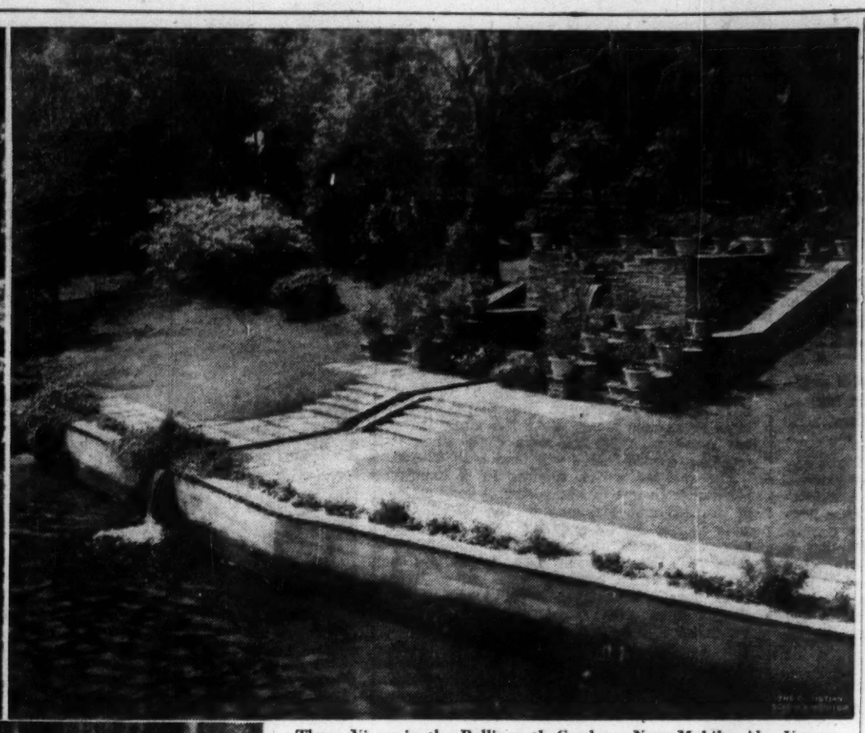
Ravines, a rock garden, cascades, grottoes and a natural stream flowing down through feathery ferns and grasses to Mirror Lake, where ancient black gums are wading and seven varieties of oak with palmetto, magnolia and cedars, are reflected. To each vista an ethereal beauty is imparted by the radiant azaleas. Weathered iron ore, brought from a neighboring hillside, has been skillfully and artistically used for the steps leading from the lodge down to the edge of the lake. The stones seem to have been there forever and a day.

In Later Spring

Cedar, bamboo, pampas grass, the rich greens of orange trees, oleanders, crepe myrtle, wisteria, althea, hydrangea and laurel, mingle with the more aristocratic plants. In later spring there will be the whiteness of bridal wreath lining the walks, and the color of gladioli, flags, iris and smaller lilies, will glorify the garden.

Mrs. Bellingrath has a deep affection for the old-fashioned southern flowers. Her town garden was the first azalea garden in Mobile to be opened to the public, and it was when she had more azalea plants than there was space to plant in the city garden that Mrs. Bellingrath placed them among the oaks at their country place. This was the beginning of the extensive development of Bellingrath Gardens which, since 1932, have been open to the public.

Last year more than 24,000 visitors shared the beauty of these now-famous gardens, and, no doubt, came away as we did, with an impression of rare beauty and peace.



Three Views in the Bellingrath Gardens, Near Mobile, Ala. Upper Row, Left—This Flowery Path Leads Down to a Lake Between Borders of Ferns, Grasses and Rock Plants. Azaleas Splash It With Color. Right—In a Series of Little Waterfalls a Clear Spring Flows Into Mirror Lake, Which Reflects the Loveliness of Garden Shores. Below—Azaleas Flaunt Their Bright Beauty in a Setting of Native Trees and Shrubs. The Sweeping Fringe From the Trees is the Gray Spanish Moss.

Homemade Built-Ins

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SO MANY practical and attractive built-in features have been recently developed that any home-owner is certain to find several that will modernize and add to the convenience of the house. There are artistic metal grilles ready to be installed in front doors, there are new glass-sliding windows for screen doors; new styles in built-in mail boxes and holders for the milk bottles at side or back door.

A metal grille is a great convenience in the front door that has no window or side lights. The type of grille already to install has a small metal door that swings casement style and comes in a variety of designs, simple or elaborate. Some designs have a metal knocker attached for further convenience and to give a bit of quaintness, as well.

For Dry or Wet Weather

Often the screen door on a service porch needs to be more than a screen door, especially in rainy weather. Now one can have a glass window that slides down into the lower panel of the screen door when not needed. Pulled up it makes a rain-proof door, and let down is safely stored out of the way.

For safety features, two other built-ins deserve special consideration. These are the metal flatiron holder and the matchbox container. One does not have to wait for the flatiron to cool before putting it in this specially ventilated and insulated container. And matches are sure to be in a safe place inside of a neat white finished metal container, handily installed in a wall near the stove or any other heating unit where matches are constantly needed.

The busy housewife is likely to be intrigued also by the handy little secretary, as it is called, now to be classed as a built-in. The secretary consists of a roll of paper fastened into a specially arranged metal holder so that the paper can be pulled out flat like a pad and be torn off as notes are jogged down upon it. This is especially useful in the kitchen where grocery orders, menus, or recipes may be jotted down. It may also be of use near the telephone in hall, den or library.

Ant-Proof Coolers

If one is remodelling or building a new home, the new ant-proof food cooler is a feature sure to be welcomed by the modern housekeeper. These coolers are built entirely of metal and can be chosen in either aluminum or enamel finish. Instead of the regulation square shelves, these ant-proof coolers have circular trays that revolve, and can be easily removed. At the first glimpse of one of these contrivances, we were impressed with the convenient size of the shelves or trays in which to carry food to and from the table, or about the kitchen. The special construction makes cleaning this food closet a simple task as well as eliminates the bother of ants in the cooler!

Milk boxes or containers for the milk bottle have been built in homes for some time past. But a gadget that is added to many of the newer types has a metal pointer on the inside of the door, so orders for milk, cream and other dairy products can be given via this gadget. Placed near side or back door, this holder makes a place to put both the empty and filled bottles, and takes away the necessity of leaving a door open for the milkman to come into the house.

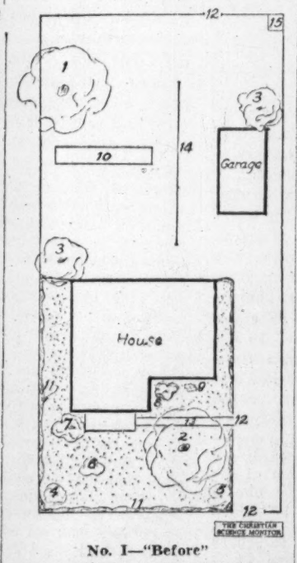
Some built-ins should really be called built-ons, for they may be added to any room without remodeling or extensive structural changes. A series of glass shelves is a feature that gives a modern air to bathroom, dressing room or bedroom. Some seen recently were built in a group of four, designed for a corner. The outer edges of the shelves were rounded so that they were in the shape of a segment of a circle and would thus be most out of the way, yet handy for numerous purposes. Another type has small square shelves one above another and would be charming on each side of a dressing table for extra toilet articles or the display of ornaments. Since glass is so favored in modern art, these shelves may give an up-to-the-minute atmosphere to a room that needs a bit of modernizing, or decoration.

It Began With a Gnarled Old Tree

The House Belonging to It Was Bought and the Garden Made

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JIM and Mary wanted a garden home—on a limited budget. And because Mary fell in love with an old, gnarled, apple tree, with its branches pruned high above the ground, this story came to be written.



No. I—"Before"

(1) Apple Tree. (2) Silver Maple. (3) Cherry trees. (4) Spirea Van Houtte. (5) Spirea billiardi. (6) Buddleia magnifica. (7) Syringa Vulgaris. (8) Rhus glabra. (9) Berberis Thunbergi. (10) Strawberry bed. (11) Iris. (12) Gates. (13) Cement walk. (14) Clothes line. (15) Ash pit.

The house was of no particular architectural period—just a cottage. There was a bit of lawn, confined within a space divided from the rear grounds and the driveway by a fence. A number of trees and shrubs had been planted by some former owner, though it is true the planting had been done with utter disregard for all principles of composition. Literally hundreds of irises and a strawberry bed were well established. But, holding a prominent position near the rear of the lot, was the old apple tree.

"And, Jim," said Mary, when she discovered the tree, "just think of the garden we shall have!"

"Yes," scoffed Jim. "The place has such possibilities for landscaping. This fence around the whole yard, for example, and this one that sets off the grass plot like——"

"You may laugh," put in Mary, "but that offending fence can come down and be used to divide our outdoor living-room from the rest of the grounds! Dark vines behind the trunk of the tree will set it off to perfection."

"This cement walk is so inspiring——"

"We can tear it up and lay flagstone paths instead. I think I should like a small pool in front of the tree."

Jim groaned. "But the shrubs——" he put in desperately.

"Oh, those," Mary dismissed them with a wave of her gloved hand. "They can be transplanted. We must have a seat right here under the shade of the tree."

"The irises—the strawberries—"

"Every garden needs a center of interest. We'll build our garden around the dear old apple, and supplement it with the irises. We can use them to border the driveway, also. The strawberries—the strawberries—" she pondered. Then, "Don't you think the seat should be rather dark colored—and perhaps a bit rustic?"

"And of what, may I ask," remarked the man, "will you make a garden in one season to go with that tree?"

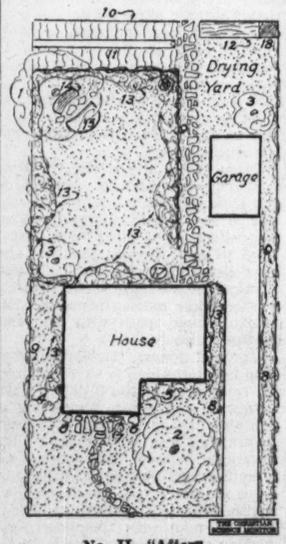
"Annuals and bulbs and perennial plants that will give us bloom the first season. Now—"

"But the house—"

"We can keep the house sort of cottagey—with casement windows and little diamond panes, and a wee flagstone entry—to harmonize with this nice old tree—"

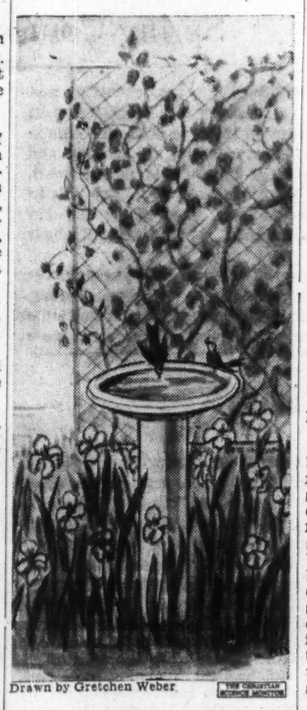
"Well, anyhow," sighed Jim, "the plumbing looks good!"

And thus began Mary's and Jim's adventure of remodeling a garden. If you will note Diagram I, you may observe for yourself with just what they had to work. The house was, of course, given a new outlook on life, but that is another story altogether. It is sufficient to say here that the house and Mary's "nice old tree" were charmingly interrelated.



No. II—"After"

(1) Apple tree. (2) Silver maple. (3) Cherry tree. (4) Syringa Vulgaris. (5) Spirea, Buddleia, Rhus and Berberis. (6) Hollyhocks. (7) Strawberry Jar. (8) Iris. (9) Vine covered fences. (10) Vegetable plot. (11) Cut flower garden. (12) Strawberry Bed. (13) Flower Borders. (14) Seat. (15) Pool. (16) Bird house. (17) Bird Bath. (18) Ash Pit.



Drawn by Gretchen Weber

Jim's Masterpiece, the Concrete Birdbath With the Vine-Covered Fence Behind.

A Center of Interest

Jim and Mary agreed from the start that the only way to achieve successful results in rebuilding a garden was to make the most of the material at hand. They chose the apple tree for the center of interest in their outdoor living room. Even in March its spreading branches gave promise of a shaded area through the summer where one could sit in semiseclusion. In his leisure time Jim built a rough pine board seat to a pattern drawn by Mary and stained it dark as she had suggested. Together they fashioned a small semiformal pool which carried out in its outlines the sweep of the apple tree's branches.

With the groundwork of Mary's nook laid, and the making of the seat such a success, the urge to build more garden accessories led Jim to try his hand at making a bird house and bird bath. "For every garden must have birds," he said.

Jim ordered cement, brought home a length of stovepipe, purloined a small roundish dishpan from Mary's kitchen, and disappeared into the garage, firmly closing the door upon his activities. Then after a week or so of great secrecy, he called Mary to see the finished product.

The birdhouse with its thatched roof rose high on a length of salvaged water pipe, painted dark green. "We'll try Adlumia cirrhosa on that," announced Mary. It sounds awful but it's a beautiful climber.

The bird bath was, however, a masterpiece. It was simply but effectively designed from a column of white Portland cement formed in the stovepipe, and a bowl which had taken shape in the purloined dishpan.

While Jim had turned artist and gone into retirement, Mary had overseen the practical side of their gardening adventure. She had had the fences moved, the cement walk torn up and flaggings laid, the shrubs transplanted, the yard spaded for the planting of grass and flowers.

If you will turn now to Diagram II, you will note the changes made and the arrangement of Jim's accessories.

An Inviting Entrance

The shrubs were moved into positions where they could more fittingly bid welcome to arriving guests. Hollyhocks arrived to take their place on either side of the "wee flagstone entry." A strawberry jar, with an air of far-off places, gave added attraction to the entry way.

The fence which now formed the garden wall was covered with such rapid growing vines as cardinal flower for daytime color and moonflower for evening enchantment, with climbing nasturtiums and canary bird vine. Here and there a perennial climber was given a start—Engelmann ivy and clematis. The garage and ash pit were both hidden from sight before the summer had passed, and the boundary fence bloomed with color day after day. A part of the outdoor living room space was given to greensward, flanked by borders of annuals, summer and autumn flowering bulbs, and many perennial plants. For the tall subjects of the borders, just inside the living wall of vines, were planted dahlias and the shrub-like ricinus, together with tall Cleome gigantea and a number of blooming size hollyhock and delphinium plants.

The irises were chosen for a dominating theme in the plan of the borders, and while in bloom they reigned in their glory against a background of green and above a green carpet of young plants of the annual and bulbs, with here and there a charming low-growing companion. With the withdrawing into the background of the irises, a burst of color from summer flowering bulbs, gladiolus, Cape hyacinths, Peruvian daffodils, montbretias, tuberoses, ixias and tigridias claimed first interest. These in turn gave way to the splendor of the fall blooming asters and chrysanthemums.

Choosing Annuals

In choosing annuals and a few perennials to use in the intermediate stages and in the foreground of the borders, careful selection was made to insure as long a flowering period as possible, thus keeping the garden in a continuous blaze of bloom until frost. The height of each variety was thoughtfully considered in its relation to the whole. Equal care was taken in choosing color harmonies, and no flower was admitted that would detract from the beauty of the ultimate composition. All were so arranged in planting as to create a smoothly flowing series of delightful pictures, each making a definite contribution to the general scene.

An inexpensive collection of aquatics provided for the pool. A vegetable plot and a cut flower garden hidden away behind the outdoor living room yielded abundantly of green and salads, herbs and flowers, for the house and to load the arms of passing friends.

"And it has been a nice garden," said Mary to Jim, when the leaves began to fall and old Jack Frost had taken his toll.

"On a limited budget," added Jim, with satisfaction.

Hobbies—Hints

On Volunteer Mushrooms

Canada

Dear Friends:

I looked long at my brush-strewn, dormant garden and wondered what was under that wintry accumulation, of interest to our readers. "Nothing but secrets here!" the occasional bit of green peeping through here and there whispered to me. The garden said quite plainly, "Just remember, my dear, I'm not two years old yet, and most of my glory is to be—there's that rock garden, and the terrace, and my nook." With this excuse it grew quite silent, but there before my eyes was the hot bed shrieking for attention. Did it not surprise me last November producing mushrooms, in this northern latitude, as large as bread and butter plates! It is this surprise I shall share.

Volunteer mushrooms gave us many a delightful meal after appearing under the tight glass of the hot bed, and they flourished for quite a long while, so I rather think there are possibilities for an occasional tit-bit if one were to plant spawn there after removing the seedlings. (Mrs.) K. L. G.

The Jacaranda Tree
Queensland, Australia

Dear Friends:

The jacaranda is in bloom. I believe it is imported from Brazil. The flowers are so beautiful they make a wonderful sight. My tree is 30 to 40 feet high and is covered with blue flowers very much like the bluebell in color and formation. There are very few leaves at this time, but the tree is a mass of blooms and the petals fall continually, imparting to the scene a beautiful coloring that harmonizes with the surroundings. Artists delight in painting the jacaranda and pictures of this beautiful tree are to be seen in many shops.

Could any reader give information on growing tomatoes?

(Mr.) P. A.

A Trellis for Hollyhocks
No. Dakota

Dear Friends:

Last summer when my hollyhocks were in bloom I had trouble in keeping them upright, because of the wind. It occurred to me to use a trellis and tie them here and there to this support. Some of the plants grew six feet and looked much like climbing roses. These can be seen from the living-room window as they grow alongside the porch, and even now with the dry stalks still on the support, they are interesting.

I have an abundance of this seed and would be glad to pass it along. I enjoy and profit from suggestions in this column and take this means of expressing my thanks.

(Mrs.) C. F.

[If you wish to write to anyone whose letter appears in this or other Hobby columns, address your letter as fully as possible, stamp it and enclose it in an envelope addressed to the editor of this page. The name and address will be completed for you and your letter forwarded.—Editor.]

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President Faces New Barrier Through Looming House Block Against His Security Program

Senate Deadlock on Works Bill, Adds to Gloom in White House Circles but Leaders Say All Will Be as Desired in Course of Time

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — The congressional situation, already in a ferment, boiled up in a new direction today. There is every prospect that the President soon may be having as much difficulty in keeping the House in order on his far-reaching social security legislation as he is already having in the Senate over the huge work-relief bill.

The salient facts of an already overburdened legislative situation follow:

1. Deadlock between President and Senate over the McCarran prevailing wage amendment to the $4880 million work-relief bill continues. The hoped-for wave of popular support for the President's position has thus far failed to meet White House expectations.

2. Drastic changes in the social security bill as adopted by the House Ways and Means Committee are certain to precipitate a controversy when they come up in the House next week, probably without protection of a "gag" rule. The President's control of the House will suffer a severe test.

The McCarran amendment to the work relief bill, round which all the Senate controversy has centered, automatically disappeared when the bill was recommitted to the Senate Committee, according to the Senate parliamentarian. Under this interpretation the whole fight must be fought over again if the bill reemerges from the Glass committee.

The interpretation was given unofficially just as a strong movement developed to discharge the committee and force the bill through over White House objections. Such an interpretation was wholly unexpected by senators, both for and against the amendment, and in some quarters was disputed.

Social Security Jeopardized

3. The inability or unwillingness of the "new-deal Congress" to enact legislation has jeopardized immediate national application of the social security program, since 20 state Legislatures will adjourn within 10 days or two weeks, not to meet again for two years. Failure to get the old-age pension and unemployment insurance bills out of the way means that state enabling laws are not likely till 1937.

The Senate met today and after one hour adjourned until Thursday because it had no business before it.

The Senate continued to turn fiery but ineffective oratory on the crucial question of the wage scale under the work-relief bill, but the attitude of the Administration and of the majority of the Senate appeared to be as far apart as ever. Democratic leaders made no move to revive the bill, which has been exiled to the Appropriations Committee.

There was a revival of the proposal today to cut the bill to $1880 million under the Adams-Byrd program, which would continue relief but cut out almost all of the works projects.

Expect to Placate Senate

Administration leaders still believe that their threat to drop the work projects altogether will ultimately bring the recalcitrant Senate majority around. The absence of a decided popular reaction to the President's views thus far is blamed on the absence of a clear-cut issue. There is not one issue involved, it is contended, but several: "work relief vs. dole"; "prevailing wage vs. security wage"; "made work vs. public work."

The President's return to the capital to clarify the issue is awaited. As for the forthcoming struggle in the House, it is felt to be inevitable by reason of the sweeping changes written into social security legislation in the Ways and Means Committee.

The Administration is thus far not committed to rigid details of this legislation, so that it may bow before the storm gracefully if necessary. On the other hand the House leadership would like to have the committee's final draft submitted to the President in order to get a bill to the floor which would have his full indorsement.

$50,000 Million by 1980

As revised by the committee the bill would create an eventual reserve fund of $50,000 million by 1980, with which the Government would take federal tax-exempt securities off the market.

The proposal of Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, to exempt some 7,000,000 farmers, transients and domestic servants from the security tax was adopted by the House committee over the recommendation of the Cabinet committee for economic security.

Churches, hospitals, schools and non-profit making institutions were also exempted.

The committee voted to increase the tax by which the proposed security fund would be raised. The money for contributory annuities would be secured by a pay roll and earnings tax, applicable to all wages under $250 a month.

As first proposed. the tax would begin in 1937 at 1 per cent and increase to 5 per cent in 20 years.

Would Build Reserve Fund

The committee has raised the preliminary tax to 2 per cent, increasing to 6 per cent in the thirtieth year.

The proposed tax will be producing $1500 million a year by 1980 it is estimated. The money collected in taxes will go into a reserve fund and be held by the Government in trust, payable to the contributor, with interest, either in monthly installments after he reaches 65, or to his heirs. The fund will be over $50,000 million by 1980, the Treasury estimates. It is proposed that this huge sum shall be invested in Government bonds, and in particular tax-exempt securities. This might remove them from the market.

Such a result, however, is denied by other congressmen. State and local authorities would still be issuing tax-exempt securities, it is pointed out.

Fund of $500 Million Proposed for Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

and that a second committee should be appointed on academic freedom, especially charged with the duty of publicizing among teachers and other friends of education any repressive measures proposed before Congress or any State Legislatures, investigating cases in which the teacher's right to academic freedom has been violated, working for the reinstatement of teachers discharged for exercising their right, and arousing nation-wide support for academic freedom among teachers, parents and friends of education.

Certification and tenure of teachers and unemployment insurance are other topics which are meeting with approval in the resolutions committee.

Jones Reports Recovery

President Roosevelt's message to the convention was read by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, who stated for himself that the nation's chief remaining problem is that of unemployment, and that with the exception of that, "conditions are immeasurably better, and in fact good in many sections."

Mr. Jones said that "the time has come when people should begin to rely upon themselves and upon private sources of credit."

"If we are to have lasting recovery," Mr. Jones declared, "banks must be more considerate in their attitude toward prospective borrowers, and those who are able should borrow and invest and take a reasonable risk, all with faith in their country and in their money."

He labeled the disposition to hold back as "short-sighted and unsound," and declared that the Government "will be forced to provide work, or relief, to the extent that private enterprise fails."

Chase Stresses Planning

People must be prepared to see an increasing amount of collectivism, government interference, centralization of economic control, and social planning, said Stuart Chase, of Georgetown, Conn., writer and lecturer.

Mr. Chase continued: "We must also prepare for a shift of accent from saving to spending, from production to distribution, from vendibility to serviceability. Only so may mass consumption catch up with mass production. Insurance is ceasing to be an affair exclusively of the individual, and is giving way to social insurance.

"As the economy of abundance gains, it is not too much to expect that every family will be guaranteed economic security on a fairly high level. The essentials of life will flow as a matter of right, even as the water supply, good roads, public health services and common school education flow today.

"Indeed, if we can keep our perspective and our heads, we may come out of this troubled transition with a stout foundation laid for the greatest civilization ever dreamed of."

"New College" Described

Dr. Paul R. Mort of Teachers College, Columbia University, told a forum discussion that educators must be prepared to explain why they prefer local control of school finances and announced that he is now making a preliminary study in this field with the assistance of the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences.

The organization of "New College" at Teachers College, Columbia, to prepare teachers for giving instruction in the reconstruction of the social order was described by Dr. Clarence Linton of "New College," speaking before the American Society of College teachers of education.

A campaign for better motion pictures, especially directed against double billings, was launched at a meeting of the Department of Secondary Education. William Lewin of Newark will have charge of the campaign which will favor the setting aside of "family" days at neighborhood theaters, classroom instruction in critical appreciation of films, development of discrimination in children, co-operation with piblic libraries in utilizing the stimulating influences of plays on reading, and experimentation in film-making.

Curb on Freedom Decried by Frank

(Continued from Page 1)

down of political, social, and economic organization."

The schools, he declared, have produced a "generation of specialists."

Hitting indirectly at the New Deal, he said "desperation, rather than a sense of confident grasp, has driven us to the ambitious ventures in national planning upon which we have lately entered." Blaming this on "the specialists who have come out of their separate cells of expertness and gone at the building of broad policies with an unprecedented abandon," he said:

"As we put this planning under a miscroscope, it becomes clear that its net result to date is not so much a national plan as a medley of divergent and mutually contradictory plans, as for example, the plan to increase wages has been nullified by the plan to increase prices."

Calls for Square Deal

Declaring that "the strange slump in the national concern for education" is due to "an epidemic blindness that has attacked a harassed leadership in business and politics," the speaker warned also against the "social suicide" of permitting the schools to close and teachers to be idle for "economy" reasons.

"Out of the no man's land of uncertainty between old deals and new deals," he said, "I want to sound again the bitter cry of the children for a square deal. . . . Never before in the United States or elsewhere in the civilized world has a depression been permitted to scuttle the schools and rape the intellectual resources of the national future. . . .

"Unless something comprehensively national is done with promptness and intelligence to stabilize the support and stimulate the morale of the nation's eucational system, we shall emerge from the depression having lost a quarter century of educational gains and the national future will be fashioned by an inadequately disciplined people."

New York Theaters

"Awake and Sing!"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Within its own ranks the Group Theater has discovered a playwright of present achievement and large promise, Clifford Odets. He has acted with the company since its first venture, "The House of Connolly," and is said to have written "Awake and Sing!" with its cast in mind. This is a melodrama of tenement life in the Bronx, with a family environment upon which the threat of poverty is ever pressing. How the personages make the best of their lot, or manage to escape by their own efforts or by aid of others, constitutes a story that is told almost steadily in terms of character revelation. Mr. Odets has an uncommon feeling for his personages as entities, and envelops them in local color unforced and vivid. Stella Adler, to whom many futile, fluttering parts have fallen, is now the vigorous woman of the house, sharp spoken, warmly human, altogether of the practical sort in her efforts to maintain the financial margin of security that she has come to respect through bitter experience. That her son and daughter get out of hand is in key with their energetic natures, and in the end both find release from the tenement life against which they, as the third generation, have always rebelled. Their grandfather, acted with mellow ruminations by Morris Carnovsky, represents a passing type, content to rebel academically. The play has the sting and liveliness of first-hand understanding, and a form that has the rightness that goes with a presentation that is dictated by the material, not imposed upon it. Luther Adler, Roman Bohnen, Sanford Meisner, J. E. Bromberg and Phoebe Brand make up a strong cast. The play opened Feb. 19 at the Belasco Theater.

"Poverty Is No Crime"

At the Majestic Theater the Moscow Art Players continue to add to the repertory of their four-weeks engagement. On Feb. 20 they put on "Poverty Is No Crime," Ostrovsky's sentimental drama of the Russia of 1854, when he was temporarily under the influence of the Slavophile movement and was content to write a play that was filled with stock fictional figures: the clerk who dares to look with love upon the daughter of his employer, a perfect bear whose shouts leave his family trembling. Gordey Torstov's fatuous admiration for the loathsome rich man, Korshounov, is destroyed when he is exposed by Gordey's vagabond brother Liubim, and the play ends on a happy general note of rejoicing in which simple people are happy with their homely possessions and their inclination to break into song on any pretext, sad or merry. The power of the players is indicated in their ability to make the play a picture of a period. It was interesting to see at work again the ensemble ideal of acting, and the players' ability to accept their roles completely and act them to the hilt. In their performance the piece became a folk comedy almost continuously joyous in its relish for the incidental humanities. The principal parts were taken by G. Zagrebelsky, V. Solovieva, P. Pavlv, A. Bogdanov and G. Chmara.

A Chekhov Evening

On the evening of Feb. 24 the company appeared in four skits based on tales by Anton Chekhov—"The Drowning Man," "The Thinker," "The Witch," "I Forgot"—and his one-act play, "Jubilee" ("The Anniversary"). The dramatist's nephew, Michel Chekhov, gave further proof of his versatility by appearing as a befuddled man who wishes to earn a few pennies by giving a one-man show on a pier, an elderly sexton who is wildly jealous of his buxom young wife, and a vacuous commuter who tries to recall in a music store the name of the composition his daughter has delegated him to buy. In "The Thinker" P. Pavlov had the chief role, that of a bemused countryman who gets into a maze of argument with a schoolteacher on the subject of punctuation. "Jubilee" is a hilarious farce in a bank on a day when the director is trying to be at his best to meet a delegation of congratulatory citizens. His wife upsets the place with her silly chatter about men who admire her and the bookkeeper, played with an enormous range of comic resource by P. Pavlov, distractedly tries to make up his accounts. Vera Kretch plays a determined woman who demands money due her husband. It appears finally that he never worked in that bank, but she is paid to get rid of her. It was an evening of the heartiest kind of fun, leaving the spectator weak with laughter, an exemplification of the unflagging abilities of these players to expand and sustain the simplest of material.

"The Distant Shore"

Not even the interest with which Roland Young always invests a role suffices to lift "The Distant Shore" out of the vein of literal record that never becomes a satisfying drama as a revelation of the motives of the personages involved. It would require, probably, an insatiate taste for crime stories to find enough to hold attention in this piece by Donald Blackwell and Theodore S. John, based upon the Crippen case. The killer was arrested with the aid of wireless on the steamship by which he was attempting to escape from England, accompanied by a woman associate, acted by Sylvia Field. Jeanne Casselle did what she could with the termagant wife who was supposed to have infuriated the husband to the point of irresponsible desperation. Dwight Deere Wiman presented the play at the Morosco Theater on Feb. 21.

E. C. S.

William and Mary Faculty Honor Work of Dr. Tyler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 26—The passing of Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, emeritus president of William and Mary College, has called forth resolutions by the faculty of the college, which recall the signal services of Dr. Tyler in saving this institution from utter extinction, when he became president in 1888. Dr. Tyler as a member of the State Legislature, in 1887, had succeeded in securing the first state appropriation, $10,000, to enable the school to reopen. The resolution recounts Dr. Tyler's great work:

"Resolved that there be recorded in the minutes of the faculty our heartfelt appreciation for his life of devoted service; for his gallant fight to reopen the college in 1888, and save for us its living heritage: for his untiring and successful efforts to build up the college in the most critical days of its history; for his historical researches that made the William and Mary Quarterly and Tyler's Magazine outstanding in their field; for the freedom from cant and hyprocrisy, the unaffected graciousness of manner, and the magnificent vision and courage that characterized his life."

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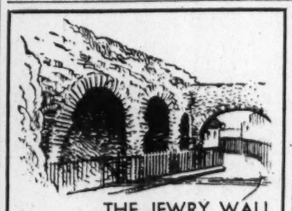

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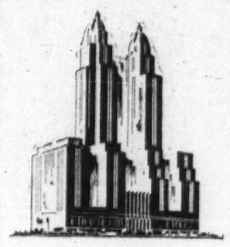

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Visitors are cordially welcomed at these bureaus, where information may be had concerning European hotels, resorts, transportation lines and tourist agencies, advertised in the Monitor.

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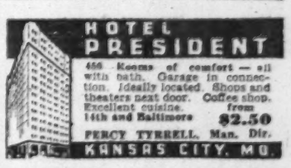

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Listed Stock Quotations

• Selling of Railroad Issues Features More Active Stock Market •

Commodity and Money Markets

Selling of Rails Disturbs Rest Of New York Market

Price Tendency Generally Is Downward—Sugar Issues Exception

By Forrest Price

Railroads were for sale today.

And nobody wanted to buy them except at lower prices.

That discouraged buying in other market groups.

Forenoon dealings on the New York Stock Exchange witnessed higher prices but trading was dull.

Then a little more activity and greater selling pressure against the rails sent prices downward.

Total sales for the day approximated 970,000 shares.

Union Pacific reached a new low for the year when it declined 1½. Illinois Central and New Haven common and preferred got down 2 points or more.

Other losers of more than a point among the rails were Great Northern preferred, Southern Railway, New York Central, Nickel Plate preferred, Lehigh Valley, Atlantic Coast Line and Baltimore & Ohio preferred.

Commonwealth & Southern preferred dropped 2½ on announcement that the dividend had been reduced to 75 cents from $1.50.

Goodyear first preferred declined nearly 4 points. Vulcan Detinning was off 4 points at one time, later recovering about half the loss.

Baldwin was off more than a point and the preferred more than 3 due to the company's reorganization plans. Celotex was off more than 3 and Gulf States Steel more than 5 points.

A brighter side of the picture was presented by the sugar stocks. Cuban American Sugar preferred struck a new high by advancing nearly 2 points. American Crystal Sugar preferred and all the other sugars showed moderate gains.

Most bonds were heavy. All classes were in the same boat in this respect. High grade issues have gone so high that they invite little buying attention because of the low yields.

Among the commodities wheat had an early strong trend followed by a moderate reaction. Sugar was firm. Hogs rose to the highest level since 1930. Cotton was irregular.

The sudden turning from optimism to pessimism among traders and just as sudden changing to optimism again is one of the things hard to understand. The spasmodic shifting of opinion has been reflected during the last week or so in the securities markets.

But this alternating hot and cold feeling is seldom justified. Just at present business is far better than sentiment. If one were to take an inventory of industrial conditions it would be seen that general business is still moving forward.

In support of this statement is the report of the Federal Reserve Board on conditions for January and the early part of February. The report stated that production of automobiles, steel, woolen and cotton goods led the advance. The board's seasonally adjusted index at the end of January was at the highest level since 1930.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Renewed pressure on the rails tended to unsettle the stock market in the late trading today.

Santa Fe, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central and a number of other carriers lost a point or more each after displaying a relatively firm tone in the early dealings.

The trading volume expanded substantially on the decline. Commonwealth & Southern preferred dropped more than 2 points, but the other utilities were narrow.

Sugar stocks and scattered specialties held moderate gains.

Sugar Stocks in Demand

The best showing among equities probably was made by the sugar company shares which, in recent sessions, have been edging forward. Gains of fractions to around a point were recorded by Central Aguirre, American Crystal, Cuban-American, Great Western and South Porto Rico.

Other gainers of as much included Borg-Warner, American Safety Razor, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Westinghouse, General Electric, Freeport Texas, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and American Can. Homestake Mining lost 4, and such issues as U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Case, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas and Johns-Manville moved only a shade in either direction.

Both Baldwin Locomotive common and preferred were off 1 and 3 points, respectively, as the corporation's tentative reorganization plans were being studied.

Railroad Bonds Heavy

Railroad bonds were again subjected to heavy pressure today and some of the second grade issues slumped 3 to 4 points.

The pronounced weakness of the carrier group had an unsettling effect on the general list, although the general run of prime industrial and utility liens were given support around their early levels. U. S. Governments showed a majority of declines, but the losses were small.

Heavy selling pushed Southern Railway 4s down 4 points to 39½. Erie 5s down 3 to 60¼, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s to 43½, off 3½, and New York Central 5s to 53⅝, off 2.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Monday	83.6	95.1	88.9	69.9
Month ago	86.0	95.0	87.6	68.7
Year ago	85.6	83.8	81.3	67.0
1935 high	87.8	95.9	88.9	70.4
1935 low	83.6	93.0	84.5	68.6
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

Low-Yield Bonds

Monday	110.1	1934 high	108.3
Month ago	108.8	1934 low	99.1
Year ago	103.7	1932 high	104.4
1935 high	110.1	1932 low	86.8
1935 low	107.9		

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.26	Last Feb.25
36⅜	36	1.20¶	Abraham & Str	60	36¼	36	36	36⅛
112	110	7	Abraham & S pf	10	110	110	110	..
7¼	5½	..	Adams Express	1100	6⅛	5½	5½	5¾
33½	29¾	2	Adams Millis	400	31¼	30½	30½	30¾
10¼	8	..	Addressograph	400	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9¾
8¾	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	800	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
1⅞	1⅛	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20¼	16⅜	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	1400	16⅞	16¾	16¾	17
1⅞	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
7	4	..	Alle pf ww xxx (h)	500	4¼	4	4	..
6⅜	3½	..	Allegh pf xw (h)	400	3⅝	3½	3½	..
6½	3⅜	..	Alle pf ww XL (h)	400	3⅝	3½	3½	..
141	132½	6	Allied Chem	300	134⅞	134	134⅞	135
17⅞	15⅛	.25b	Allis Chalmers	2700	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16⅜
20¼	17	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	18	17⅜	17⅝	18
3⅜	3	..	Amal Leather	100	3	3	3	..
57	48½	2	Amerada	100	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54
57¾	47½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	300	54½	54⅜	54⅝	54½
18½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1100	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	16⅞
52½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	51¼	51	51	51½
9¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	2400	9¾	9	9¼	9⅛
29⅜	25¼	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	26½	26⅛	26⅛	26½
81	57⅜	..	Am Crys Sug pf	310	80½	79½	80	79½
123	110	4¶	Am Can	1800	118¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
20¼	14¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	900	15	14¼	14¼	15¼
156	151¾	7	Am Can pf	100	156	156	156	156
45⅝	32¼	..	Am Car & F pf	400	33	32½	32½	32¼
11⅞	8	..	Am Chain	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
54	38	..	Am Chain pf	200	54	54	54	52½
73½	66	3¶	Am Chicle	700	73½	73	73	73½
33¼	26	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	27½	26½	26⅝	27¼
3	2	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2	2	2	2
5⅛	3	..	Am & For Pow	2700	3½	3	3	3⅛
23⅜	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	20	19¾	20	..
8½	6	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	5½	5½	5½	..
4⅜	3½	..	Am Ice	1200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
37¾	28⅞	6	Am Ice pf	103	36	36	36	..
6¾	5⅝	..	Am International	400	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
6	2¼	..	Am La Fr pf (h)	40	3½	2½	2½	..
20¾	11½	..	Am Locomotive	1900	12¾	12	12	12½
56½	38	..	Am Loco pf	400	38⅛	38	38	38⅛
7½	5	..	Am Mach & Met	600	5⅝	5	5	..
7	5¼	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	5½	5½	5½	..
17¼	14	..	Am Metal	1600	14⅞	14	14	14⅛
81	72	..	Am Metal 6%	100	80	80	80	..
3¾	2¼	..	Am Power & Lt	2600	2⅝	2½	2¼	2¼
13¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅞
15¼	12¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	12¾	12½	12½	12½
16½	12½	..	Am Radiator	4200	13	12½	12¾	13¼
21¼	19¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	3100	20	19¼	19⅝	19¾
74	67	4	Am Safety Razor	1400	74½	73¼	73¼	73⅝
63¾	48⅝	..	Am Seating	500	5½	5½	5½	5¾
26¼	20⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	21	21	21	21½
40⅛	32¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4400	35¼	33⅞	33⅞	34½
18¼	14½	..	Am Steel Fdries	1900	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15½
43	37⅜	2¶	Am Stores	100	38½	38¼	38¼	37⅞
70½	60	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	63½	62½	67½	68
106¾	103¾	..	Am Tel & Tel	2800	105⅜	104⅞	105	105
6⅝	4	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	400	4	4	4	4¼
19⅜	12	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	400	13½	12	12	13½
14⅞	10	1	Am Wat W & E	2400	11¼	10¼	10⅝	10⅝
9¼	6⅛	..	Am Woolen	1600	6¾	6⅜	6⅛	6⅝
45⅛	37	..	Am Woolen pf	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	38
1¾	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6½	3⅞	..	AmWr P pf (m)	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
4¾	3⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3⅝	3½	3½	..
12⅜	9¼	..	Anaconda Cop	4600	10⅛	9¼	9¼	10⅛
19⅞	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	18½	18½	18½	..
17⅝	15	.60	Anchor Cap	100	16½	16½	16½	..
40½	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	400	40½	39⅝	40½	40⅜
106¼	99⅞	7	Armour Del pf	100	106	106	106	105½
6⅞	4¾	..	Armour Ill	6200	5⅛	4⅞	5	5
70⅜	64½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	1100	68½	68	68	68
110	85	..	Armour Ill pf	100	104	104	104	..
6⅜	4⅜	..	Arnold Constable	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..
13⅝	9⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	10	9¼	9¼	10¼
85	86½	..	Asso Dry G 1st pf	100	86½	86½	86½	..
70	55	3¶	Asso Dry G 2nd	100	55	55	55	..
55⅜	39½	2b	Atchison T&SF	8200	41⅜	39½	39⅜	40½
86½	75½	5	Atchison pf	400	75½	75½	75½	77½
57¼	40½	..	Atl Coast Line	800	126⅛	25	25	26¾
25⅜	23¾	1	Atl Refining	700	23⅞	23¼	23¼	23½
43	37½	2b	Atlas Powder	400	40½	40¼	40¼	40¼
7¾	5½	..	Atlas Tack	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
29¾	22⅜	..	Auburn Auto	1400	22¾	22	22	22⅝
14	8¾	..	Austin Nichols	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
5⅝	4	..	Aviation Corp Del	1900	4¼	4	4	4¼

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco	13400	2⅜	1½	1¾	2¾
26¾	9	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1600	11¼	9	9½	12¼
15	9⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	3600	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10¼
17⅞	11	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	12¼	10¾	10¾	12¼
5⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
40¾	32½	..	Barker Bros pf	40	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
7	6	..	Barnsdall A	800	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
18⅜	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
78	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	100	73	75	75	73¾
13½	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hem	600	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13½
17½	14⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	15	14½	14½	15
17⅜	15⅝	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1200	16	16	16	16
38¾	34	2	Best & Co	100	37	37	37	..
34⅜	27	..	Bethlehem Steel	3600	28¼	26⅝	26⅜	27¾
77¾	66½	..	Beth Steel pf	1100	68	66½	66½	67¾
26¼	18¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	400	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼
13⅞	10⅛	..	Blaw Knox	800	11¼	10⅛	10½	11¼
10	8	..	Boeing Airplane	400	8¼	8	8	8¼
59⅞	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	55¾	53⅝	55⅜	56
97¼	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	100	97	97	97	97
25⅜	23¼	1.60	Borden	400	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜
31¾	28¼	1¶	Borg Warner	2100	32	31	31⅛	31
7½	5⅞	..	Boston & Maine	100	7	7	7	..
30⅛	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	5400	28⅞	28	28	28½
23⅜	21¾	3	Briggs & Strat	900	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¼
44⅛	36⅞	1½	Brooklyn Man T	1600	41½	41	41	41¾
96½	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	94	94	94	94
52	47	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	47½	47½	47½	47¾
6⅜	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
13	10½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	11½
74	64	2	Bucyrus Erie pf	10	70	70	70	70
5¼	3¾	..	Budd Mfg	900	4¼	3¾	3⅞	4¼
33	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	350	28½	26½	27	28½
4¼	3⅛	..	Budd Wheel	500	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
15	11¼	..	Buffalo Forge	400	12	11¼	11¼	12
9⅞	5	..	Bullard	20	5	5	5	5⅛
15⅜	14¼	.60	Burns Bros pf	1700	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
2	1⅜	..	Burroughs Add	700	1½	1½	1½	..
1¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop Zinc	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
20⅝	15½	..	Butterick (h)	200	16	15	15	15¾
			Byers					

—C—

42½	36½	1½	Calif Packing	1000	41	40	40⅜	40¼
1⅛	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
4⅛	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	3⅛	3	3	3
16⅜	12⅞	1	Canada Dry	600	13⅛	13	13	13⅛
13¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	3400	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
36	33⅜	2	Cannon Mills	300	35	35	35	..
37	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	10	32½	32½	32½	32½
63	51¾	..	Case Thresh	4600	56½	54½	54½	56¼
99	92	4	Case Thresh pf	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
44	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	6200	42⅜	41	41	42⅝
35⅜	28⅝	..	Celanese Corp	2400	29⅞	28⅝	28⅞	29⅝
4⅝	2½	..	Celotex Co (h)	200	2½	2	2	2¼
3⅛	1⅞	..	Celotex vtc (h)	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
25½	15⅜	..	Cclotex Co pf (h)	350	16¼	15⅛	16¼	18½
25½	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	500	26	25	25⅜	24¾
47	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	3800	43½	41⅝	42	42¾
6⅜	4⅞	..	Certain-Teed	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
6⅝	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
44⅞	38	3	Chesapeake Corp	1000	42½	41¼	41¾	42¼
45⅜	40¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5000	42	41⅜	41⅜	42⅛
2¼	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	1600	1½	1½	1½	1½
4½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1400	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3
3	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	1200	2¼	2	2	2¼
4¾	2	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	5400	3	2	2¼	3
5⅜	3½	..	Chi & N'western	4400	4⅛	3½	3⅝	4
10⅜	5¾	..	Chi & N'west pf	600	7	5¾	6¼	7¼
7⅜	5¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1000	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	6
2⅜	1¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1300	2	1¾	2	1⅞
4⅛	3	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	100	2½	2½	2½	3
29⅜	26½	2¶	Chickasha Cot O	700	28¼	28	28	28
7½	5	..	Childs Company	300	5	5	5	5
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	22500	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	37⅜
21½	20	..	City Ice & Fuel	300	21½	21	21	21¼
93½	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	92½	92	92½	93
1½	⅞	..	City Stores (h)	300	1	⅞	⅞	1
⅞	½	..	City Stores vtc (h)	100	½	½	½	½
6⅞	4⅜	..	City Stores A (h)	100	4½	4½	4½	..
28½	24¾	1	Cluett Peabody	200	27	27	27	..
18¼	16⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	2400	17	16½	16⅞	16¾
102½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	102½	102½	102½	..
15¾	12	..	Collins & Aikman	200	12½	11⅞	11⅞	12⅜
85	77	7	Collins & A pf	20	77¾	77	77	..
5½	3½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	3¾	3½	3½	4
15	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	60	7⅝	7	7	10
23¾	4¾	..	Columbia Gas	10000	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5⅛
59¼	51½	6	Columbia G pf A	700	52	51½	51½	..
41	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	1400	38⅞	38	38	38
77⅜	67	4	Columbian Carb	500	76	75¼	75¼	75⅜
47¼	39½	2	Comm Credit	4200	46	45½	45½	45⅝
56¼	52½	3	Comm Cred A	300	55¼	54⅜	54⅝	55⅛
33	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
62¼	56¼	2¶	Comm Inv Tr	4200	60½	59¾	60	60½
23⅞	19¼	.60¶	Comm Solvents	17500	21¼	20½	20½	20¾
1⅜	1	..	Commwlth & So	6900	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
36¾	29⅛	6	Commwlth & S 8pf	30	36	32	32	35½
34⅞	30½	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	900	32¼	30½	30½	32¼
44	44	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	100	44	44	44	..
7½	5⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
22⅛	16⅞	..	2m Consol Film I pf	2800	19¼	18⅞	19	18
22⅜	15⅞	1	Consol Oil Corp	20000	17½	17½	18⅛	18
82	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	800	74½	73½	73½	73⅝
2¼	1¾	..	Consol Laundried	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
8¾	7⅜	.40e	Consol Oil	5000	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
112	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	200	109½	109½	109½	..
3¼	2½	..	Consol Ry Cu pf	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
1⅛	⅝	..	Consol Textile	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
13⅜	10⅜	..	Container A	400	12¾	12¼	12¼	11¾
5¼	4	..	Container B	1200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6¾	5½	..	Cont Baking A	500	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
1	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	⅞	⅞	7
73½	62¾	2.40	oCnt Can	4000	71¼	70⅜	70⅜	71
9⅛	7	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	8	8	8	8¼
34	30	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	600	32⅝	32	32	32
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	4000	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
19⅛	16¾	.50e	Cont Oil	300	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
48½	44¼	3	Corn Exchange	10	47¼	47¼	47⅞	48
68	62	3	Corn Products	200	65⅞	65	65	65½
6⅞	5⅜	..	Coty	1300	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5½
39⅝	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	400	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	39¼
15¾	12½	..	Crosley Radio	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
28	23⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	400	26½	26¼	26¼	26⅛
5⅜	5	..	Crown Zellerback	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
25¼	19¼	..	Crucible Steel	2000	19½	19	19	19¾
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
5⅜	3⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	2000	6	6⅛	6¾	6¾
56¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	290	56¾	55	56¾	55
47½	41	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	43½	43½	43½	..
22⅞	18	..	Curtis Publishg	300	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	19
101	93½	7	Curtis Pub pf	500	98¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4500	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
10½	7⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3400	8¼	8	8½	8¼
20¾	17¼	..	Cutler Hammer	2000	20½	19½	19½	20¼

—D—

31	24½	..	Deere & Co	6000	28⅜	27	27	27½
20¾	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	300	20½	20½	20½	20½
43½	29½	..	Del & Hudson	1800	31¼	29⅝	29⅝	30¾
19¼	12½	..	Del Lack & W	2000	14	12¾	12⅝	14
4¾	2¼	..	Denver R G pf	500	2½	2¼	2¼	2¾
78	67	4	Detroit Edison	300	68½	68½	68½	68½
117	115	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	115	115	115	..
29¾	26½	1¶	Diamond Match	500	28½	28	28	28⅛
37¼	34⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	300	37	37	37	37¼
40½	34⅛	2¶	Dome Mines	2400	38	37¾	37¾	37⅞
12⅜	8½	1.20	Dominion Stores	1000	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	9¼
24¾	20½	..	Douglas A	4300	21⅝	20½	20¾	20⅞
17½	13¾	1	Duplan Silk	100	15½	15½	15¾	..
99½	92½	*2.60	du Pont de Nem	4600	93¾	93¼	93¾	93¾
107	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	70	105	104½	104½	..

—E—

8	5¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	6¼	5¼	5¼	6¼
123½	119½	5	Eastman Kodak	1900	122½	120½	121	122½
20⅞	16¾	1	Eaton Mfg	1400	19¼	18⅜	18⅝	19
7¾	5⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	600	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
29	23½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2600	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	24½
108½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	108¼	108¼	108¼	108
6¼	4¾	..	Elec Boat	1100	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
8⅜	7¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
3	1⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2900	2	1⅞	1⅞	2

7¼	5¼	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	800	5⅝	5½	5½	5¾
8½	6	..	Elec Pow & L pf	900	6¼	6	6	6½
40½	45	2.25	Elec Stg Battery	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	45½
2⅞	2	..	Engineers Pub S	200	2	2	2	..
20½	14⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	15½	15½	15½	..
21½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	300	16½	16½	16⅝	16¼
5⅛	5	..	Equitable Off Big	200	5	5	5	..
14	8¼	..	Erie RR	1500	9½	8¼	8⅜	9¾
17¼	10¼	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	11	10½	10½	12¼
12⅜	10¾	.80	Eureka Vacuum	100	12	12	12	11¾
23¼	19	.50	Evans Products	1400	21⅝	20¾	20¾	21½
5	3⅜	..	Exchange Buffet	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..

—F—

9⅜	6½	..	Fairbanks pf	20	6¼	6¼	6½	6½
24½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	3800	22½	20¾	20¾	23¼
91	71½	..	Fairbanks M pf	80	89½	89	89	89½
7¾	5¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
6	4½	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	4½	4½	4½	..
4½	3⅜	..	Fed Scrw W	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
1⅜	⅞

Commerce and Finance

Dollar Stabilization Comes to Forefront With Gold Ruling

Business and Industry

Demand for Farm Tools Last Year Largest Since '29

Agricultural Income Rise of $1000 Million Is Reason, Says Steel Institute

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—An estimated increase of $1000 million in farm income during 1934 created the largest demand for steel for agricultural uses since 1929, a statement by the American Iron and Steel Institute says.

According to reliable sources, it is estimated that 1,400,000 tons of steel went into farm equipment last year—more than 7 per cent of the finished steel produced. This is the largest percentage of the total production required for agricultural uses in any recent year.

Production Outlook Good

Recent inquiry among leading implement manufacturers by the American Iron and Steel Institute indicated that prospects in this field look bright for even better business in 1935 than in 1934. The value of farm implement production was approximately $170 million in 1934, about 50 per cent above the preceding year. Forecasters generally agree on a volume of output valued at $250 million as the expectation for the current year.

Consumption of steel on farms is not limited to implements like combines, harvesters, plows, windmills and tractors which are mostly steel. Fencing, bale ties, roofing sheets, eaves troughs and gutters, steel culverts, water troughs and tanks, and hand tools are among the many other steel products demanded by the farm market.

Recently developed steel barns, silos, cribs and small buildings may open the market for sheets and light shapes still further, as may the anticipated acceptance of steel-framed or all-steel houses.

Much Air Conditioning

Referring to the stimulus air conditioning has proved to the steel industry, the institute says that more than 600,000 tons of steel have gone into air-conditioning equipment and that large future consumption of steel for this purpose is in prospect.

In thousands of theaters, stores, offices, railroad cars, homes and industrial establishments, air conditioning equipment, largely made of steel, is creating ideal weather conditions 365 days a year, and the air conditioning industry is expanding in many directions, the statement says.

Sheet steel, copper-bearing, painted or galvanized, for building the ducts of central station installations and for the cabinets of unit types, is used in largest quantities. The tonnage of pipe and light shapes is increasing, however, due to recent developments in design. Steel in many other forms is also used in refrigerating apparatus.

Installations of air conditioning equipment in 1934 is estimated to have required approximately 28,000 tons of steel, in various forms, and the market is expected approximately to double this year. Within the next 10 years, it is estimated that 450,000 tons of steel a year will be used to build new "weather controlling" machines.

Nonferrous Metal Prices Irregular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Prices of some of the metals have moved in opposite directions. Thus at the end of the week tin dipped to 49⅛c. a pound, which is the lowest quotation since October, 1933. Silver on the other hand was buoyant when the gold-clause matter was settled.

Tin has been weak for several reasons, such as the financial embarrassments among London houses dealing in pepper, shellac and peanuts; the criticism of the international tin committee and its stabilizing tactics, both on the part of British and American critics.

Sales of copper in the domestic market so far this month have been the largest since June and the blue eagle price has been unchanged at 9 cents a pound. The European price fell sharply over our holiday, or to 6 cents per pound, the lowest in several months. Apparently no progress has been made toward world control.

The price of slab zinc yielded 50 cents a ton at the middle of the week, after having been unchanged the longest of the common metals. Extreme dullness in the zinc market brought about the price weakness. However, the market firmed at the end of the week and higher prices are in prospect. Lead prices have been unchanged all week.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Mar. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20

Corporate Profits Highest Since Spring of 1931

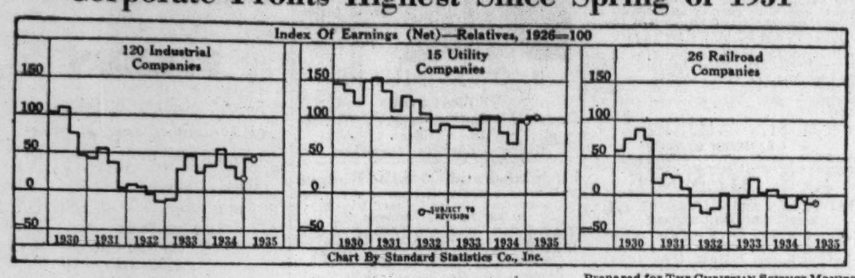

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE corporation earnings indexes of the Standard Statistics Company for the first quarter of 1935, estimated on the basis of data available with half the period past, in general make the best showing since the spring of 1931.

News Notes—Northern Europe

Norway's Pulp Trade—Increased exports of pulp and a decline in foreign shipments of newsprint featured the Norwegian paper and pulp trade during the first three quarters of 1934, according to the United States Vice-Consul at Oslo. Exports of mechanical pulp in this period totaled 540,066 tons, an increase of 24 per cent over the like period of last year. Exports of chemical pulp in the first nine months of 1934 totaled 190,654 tons, compared with 193,379 tons in the like period of last year, an increase of 4 per cent. Foreign sales of Norwegian newsprint in the January-September period of 1934 declined to 89,551 tons, compared with 101,428 tons last year, a loss of 11 per cent.

Leather Imports—Improved economic conditions resulting in increased shoe consumption has resulted in larger sales of American leathers to Norway during 1934 than for any year since 1929, according to a Commerce Department report. Upper leathers, particularly kid, accounted for the bulk of American leather trade with Norway, and these enjoyed an exceptionally good demand during 1934. Of the estimated 3,000,000 pairs of leather shoes made in Norway last year, approximately 10 per cent had patent uppers, compared with 15 per cent in 1933.

Swedish Motor Imports—Imports of motor vehicles and parts for assembly into Sweden during the first nine months of 1934 registered substantial increases over the like period of 1933, according to a Washington report. Passenger cars coming into Sweden during this period totaled 4799 units, compared with 2004 in the like period of 1933; imports of trucks amounted to 45 units, compared with 22; chassis, 1083 units, compared with 318; motorcycles, 356, compared with 135, and parts for assembly, valued at $7,885,294, compared with $6,612,264.

Sweden's Foreign Trade—Appreciable improvement in Sweden's foreign trade in 1934 is shown in a report from the American Consulate General at Stockholm. Imports into Sweden in the first 11 months of 1934 were valued at 1,188,600,000 crowns, compared with 992,900,000 crowns in the like period of 1933, while exports totaled 1,155,100,000 crowns, compared with 971,300,000 for the first 11 months of 1933. (Current value of crown, about 25 cents.) The resulting import surplus for the January-November, 1934, period amounted to 33,500,000 crowns, compared with 21,600,000 crowns in the like period of 1933.

Motor Vehicles in Denmark—The number of motor vehicles in Denmark increased slightly in 1934, compared with the preceding year, according to the Department of Commerce. On Sept. 30, 1934, there were 150,825 motor vehicles registered in the country, or one for every 24 inhabitants. This compared with 143,899 units, or one for every 25 inhabitants, in 1933. Motorcycles in use on Sept. 30, 1934, numbered 25,272, an increase of 3.8 per cent over the 24,351 in use a year ago.

Finnish Exporters—Exporters in Finland believe that the time is opportune to attempt to increase their business in the American market, according to the United States Consulate General at Helsingfors. In a recent article in the organ of the Finnish Export Association, it is pointed out that the United States occupies third place among Finland's principal customers, and buys a variety of Finnish products. In the event German-Finnish trade relations are curtailed, the writer suggests that the sales possibilities for Finnish goods offered in the United States should be given serious consideration. The establishment of a commercial office in connection with the Finnish Consulate General in New York is under consideration.

Radios in Finland—American radio receiving sets are being sold in increasing volume in Finland, according to a Commerce Department report. American sets have an advantageous competitive position at the present time in the Finnish market, as they can be sold from 15 to 25 per cent under the price of comparable Swedish, German and Dutch sets. Difficulties of obtaining deliveries, however, are causing an appreciable loss of business in United States sets. The Finnish demand is for radios equipped with five or, at the most, six tubes.

Netherlands Export Company—The establishment of a government-controlled export company is now under consideration in the Netherlands, the United States Hague office reports. The Minister of Economic Affairs has reported to Parliament that measures for controlling exports have reached a stage of preparation which will make the creation of such a company desirable in the near future. It was stated that an organization of this kind is deemed necessary for the proper operation of the Government's clearing policy.

Belgian Leather Industry—Leather, which ranks among the leading commodities in Belgian commerce, has been severely affected by the world-wide depression, according to the United States Attaché at Brussels. There was no improvement in the industry or trade during 1934, so that Belgian tanners are still finding it very difficult to market their products favorably. Foreign and domestic sales of leather continued to decline during 1934, and tanners complained of unsatisfactory prices.

Belgian Canning Industry—Belgium's canned-vegetable industry has been adversely affected by the development in recent years of local canning industries in its important export markets, according to the United States Consul at Antwerp. In normal years, exports represent about 60 per cent of Belgium's total production. The recession in exports has resulted in overproduction and an appreciable decline in prices for home consumption. Because of difficulties in which the canning industry finds itself, Belgian manufacturers have appealed to the Government for aid.

Estonia's Egg Exports—A very big increase in the export of Estonian eggs is recorded by the Ministry of Agriculture. During the first 10 months of 1934, Estonia exported 13,000,000 more eggs than in the like period last year. Thirty-one million eggs were exported, compared with 18,000,000 in 1933, an increase of 70 per cent. Although exports in 1921 reached 297,000,000 eggs, the latest figures are declared to constitute a remarkable improvement at the present time.

Lithuanian Sugar Harvest—So bountiful has been the 1934 beet-sugar harvest in Lithuania that the Government has decided to forbid, for the time being, the import of foreign sugar into the country. The factories had expected a local harvest of 80,000 tons of sugar beets. Up till recently they have bought 85,000 tons and are being offered another 10,000 to 15,000 tons—but no more foreign sugar for the Lithuanians for the present.

Argentine Wheat Yield is Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 25—Argentine wheat harvest yield estimates for 1935 are considerably below expectations of a month ago, according to the United States agricultural attache here. Damage to the crop, due to excessive rains, was experienced mainly in the southern half of the wheat belt, where fully 40 per cent of the Argentine wheat acreage is located.

The new crop is unofficially estimated at from 220 million to 230 million bushels. The first official estimate issued on Dec. 20, 1934, placed the 1935 crop at 252 million bushels, compared with 286 million bushels in 1934 and an average of 228 million bushels for the five years ending with the 1934 crop.

In view of the deterioration which has occurred in the yield and quality of the crop, the next official estimate will probably represent a significant reduction from the first forecast.

RFC to Help Only Well Managed Roads

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, told the Traffic Club of New York at its twenty-eighth anniversary banquet that "now we are through the emergency period" RFC loans to railroads will be made only after a "thorough study of all matters affecting the roads."

"Those roads which must come to the Government for financial aid must be prepared to prove their cases in point of management, competitive conditions, and general policy . . . ," Mr. Jones said.

"We want to lend where a good purpose will be served and the loans can be properly secured.

"I believe that I express a rather general feeling in saying that railroad management has not been as far-sighted and as energetic as it might have been in meeting the growing highway competition by improving their service, by instituting economies in operation through pooling, co-ordination and consolidation, and by a greater use of trucks, buses and highways," Mr. Jones said.

Demand in Cotton Cloth Market Is Under Last Week

Early Rise in Activity and Prices Followed by Stagnant Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 26—The stimulating effect of the gold clause decision of the Supreme Court did not last long in the primary cotton goods markets last week, but served to give the trading a temporary fillip which carried sales nearly up to the current week's production.

Prices stiffened rapidly as buyers came in to cover requirements that had been postponed for two weeks or more pending the announcement from the Supreme Court. Trading for the first two days of the week was active but later dropped almost to nothing at all.

Print cloths were bought in volume fully equal to the current volume of production, and prices climbed at least a quarter of a cent a yard on most gray goods constructions. As demand dropped later in the week, however, prices eased off an eighth, and some constructions could be had for the previous week's prices.

Sheetings were rather spotty. Some houses booked a goodly volume of new orders, at somewhat higher prices, but others reported little business actually done. Sales of the week were estimated at about 80 per cent of the current output.

Throughout the coarse goods section of the primary markets it was said the week had done much to stabilize the market. Mills were better able to get their asking prices and were less inclined to cut prices, and the buying of the week did much to clean up troublesome accumulations of goods that threatened to become burdensome. Buyers seem disinclined to purchase forward delivery goods, since they see very little prospect of substantially higher prices in the immediate future. On the other hand they evidently consider the prices for gray goods, current just before the decision, to be abnormally low and in numerous cases have little hesitation in covering spot needs.

In the fine combed yarn division sales throughout the week were slow and hesitant with prices weak in most standard constructions.

Piques and voiles and organdies were also affected to some extent by the price weakness, and buying demand seemed sluggish. In combed broadcloths there was some indication of firmness and the market held fairly well.

Rayon fabrics were marking time and comparatively little business was put through outside of some of the fancy dress goods numbers which were booked in a limited way.

The latest style reports from Paris and other style centers indicate a pronounced trend toward frilly cottons for lingerie purposes, and Lanvin, Worth and some of the prominent Paris couturiers are lending marked encouragement to a return of the cotton petticoat, both singly and in multiple form. Cottons, moreover, are featured more widely than ever in the style notes brought back from the Continent, and there are some who believe Dame Fashion is again about to smile on the cotton trade.

Want Coolidge Type For Exchange Head

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Demands that the New York Stock Exchange's public relations policy be changed to assure confidence in the "big board" have been placed before the committee which will nominate candidates for the forthcoming election.

Urging that adverse criticism be met with facts instead of a lackadaisical attitude, E. A. Pierce, president of the brokerage firm bearing his name, proposed that a nationally known man be obtained to head the exchange. He suggested a man of President Coolidge's type.

Mr. Pierce addressed a meeting of the committee with 350 members and their office partners last night. It was the first time non-member partners had been invited to present their views to the committee.

Richard Whitney, president for five terms, is being backed for re-election on May 13.

California Drilling More Oil Wells Than in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26—New oil wells are being added rapidly to California fields despite the fact that barely one-third of the potential production is now employed, and retail prices—maintained artificially—show signs of crumbling.

Petroleum engineers here estimate that drilling activity is responsible for "spudding in" an average of two and one-half wells per day, compared with two wells last year and a lesser number the year previously.

At the same time, the Oil Umpire's estimate of daily potential production during February was set at 1,498,985 barrels. This is an increase of 298,645 barrels above the potential for February, 1934, and is 17,000 barrels over the preceding month.

Gold Ruling May Bring Monetary Stability Nearer

Pound-Dollar Tie Seen as Requisite—Experts Disagree on Methods

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—General stabilization of currencies was brought a step nearer by the return of relative stability of the dollar, following the disposal of the gold clause cases by the Supreme Court, according to informed persons in Wall Street.

There is naturally a difference of opinion as to how and when this stabilization will be effected, but there is unanimity of opinion that, not until the pound and dollar reach a definite agreement, and assurance is given to the gold bloc that the two currencies will be maintained at that ratio, will the countries still tied to gold stir from their current course. It is agreed that the gold standard is not a genuine of solitaire, but must be played by all the countries to be a success.

A broker and authority on foreign exchange sees in the recent selling of gold shares in London the prelude to general stabilization of currencies. An important banker, no less interested in stabilization, disagrees with this interpretation.

The broker, in a conversation today, explained his reasons for a possible link between selling of gold shares and stabilization.

Selling of Gold Shares

"In recent days," he said, "marked weakness has developed in the price of gold shares on the London market which leads one to wonder whether this change of trend does not carry a special significance; whether those who are unloading their hitherto favorite forms of investment are not prompted by reasons other than casually greet the eye. In a word, whether the selling of gold shares is not the precursor of the general stabilization of currencies."

He added that if the pound sterling and the dollar were to be fixed to gold again at a definite ratio, and were this action to be followed by a readjustment of the gold bloc currencies to workable parities with the pound sterling and the dollar, "holders of gold would be on notice that they could no longer expect the metal to rise in price."

"Speculators would be inclined to dispose of their gold and huge stock of yellow metal, now hoarded or sterilized, would once again flow into the vaults of the central banks where they rightfully belong. By its very abundance gold would necessarily lose value, which is another way of stating that the price level of commodities, wages and services included, would rise. This in turn would increase the cost of production of gold mining enterprises and, consequently, reduce their earnings."

Discussing this theory for the recent flurry in gold shares, the banker, who is a member of one of our most distinguished banking houses, labeled it "nonsense."

Monetary Stability Vital

He didn't think speculators in gold shares or speculators in anything else ever knew what was going to happen and therefore the recent activity in London was a "whim of the moment."

Launching forth on a discussion of the fundamental need of the country—monetary stability—this authority on international finance declared that such stability was the vitally important thing of the moment, and not at all how many fine grains of gold were in a pound, franc or dollar, especially when a person couldn't use the gold if he got it.

This remark, incidentally, will serve to show how flat Mr. Hoover's suggestion for a return to internal convertibility has fallen in Wall Street. In this respect the financial interest is more modern than the former President.

"What the world needs now," the banker said, "is a stabilization of the dollar in relation to the pound, at, I should say, about $4.86, with a fluctuating range up to $4.90 and down to about $4.80." He felt that if the sterling bloc, which includes a lot of important trading countries, and the United States should stabilize their currencies, the Latin American countries would soon value their currencies in terms of the dollar.

The Price and Wage Level

In making any temporary stabilization, he thought that gold should be an auxiliary to settle trade balances and for central banks to trade in if there was any need for so doing.

The banker declared that to achieve monetary stability for this country in relation to Great Britain there must first be stability of the price and wage level, once a satisfactory level had been reached; stability of the foreign exchanges, a breaking down of trade barriers, budget balancing, a reopening of the capital market, and allowing private business to work on a profit basis without undue governmental intervention.

After the stabilization agreement had resulted in monetary stability for a trial period, then this country could return to the old gold standard with redeemability of its paper currencies in gold. But that should be a secondary step as it was wiser not to attempt too much at one time.

In this matter, "it is better to go step by step than to take two steps and a jump," he commented.

Armour & Company Joins California Packing Field

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26—With the entrance of Armour & Co. into the packing field here, all four of the big companies are represented with plants in Los Angeles.

The Armour introduction was gained through lease of the Hauser Packing Co., one of the largest and oldest independents.

German Institute Urges U. S. To Buy More Reich Products

Article Says Excess of Imports Over Exports Must Be Altered—Under New Foreign Trade Plan, Raw Material Orders May Go to Other Countries

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—German imports from the United States will shortly be considerably reduced, unless the latter shows a greater understanding of the foreign exchange difficulties of the Third Reich and concludes trade agreements accepting more German goods.

This is the only conclusion which can be drawn from the further developments of the so-called "new foreign trade plan," and an article in a recent issue of the bulletin of the German Institute for Business Research.

The new plan, it will be remembered, consists in Germany's importing only what it can pay for out of its limited supply of foreign exchange and accepting imports only from those states with which it has a favorable trade balance or which are willing to take more German exports. It has been operating since Sept. 24, 1934, when 25 import control offices were set up regulating the whole of Germany's economic life, and from which alone the import licenses necessary for obtaining foreign valuta with which to pay for imports, can be obtained.

During its six months' existence, the plan has been developed so as to settle the trade relations between Germany and those states with which it has an active trade balance. Now the other more difficult problem, that of the future trade relations with those states with which Germany has an unfavorable balance, is being tackled. Arrangements have been made with a number of countries from which the Third Reich takes industrial products and foodstuffs, with Argentina, and a partial agreement with the Union of South Africa regarding wool exports to Germany.

Trade With United States

But it still remains to establish satisfactory understandings with some of those states from which Germany obtains essential raw materials. Under the new plan, "satisfactory" means here accepting imports only in exchange for Germany's own exports, so that ultimately complete equilibrium is reached, making any transfer of foreign exchange unnecessary.

With the United States, Germany has a unfavorable trade balance, due not only to the excess of imports over exports (more than twice as much), but also to its financial commitments to that country. This condition of things, it is maintained, must now be altered, either by the United States hastening to make new trade agreements which show appreciation of Germany's difficulties or by Germany getting from other countries the essential raw materials it now obtains from the United States. To show that this is possible is the purpose of the Business Research Institute's article.

The United States today practically enjoys a monopoly in the German market in the five products, cotton, fruit, lard, petroleum and copper. But it is declared that this is neither a natural monopoly nor one which cannot be broken by taking these products from other markets.

In 1933, 72 per cent of this country's cotton imports and 79 per cent of those for lard came from the United States, but last year they had shrunk considerably. Cotton arrivals at Bremen (the greatest cotton port of Europe) in 1933 were 98 per cent American, but before the end of 1934 they had fallen to round 50 per cent of the total. "With the exception of lard," it is stated, "German imports from the United States could be easily obtained from other countries, if corresponding organizational and financial conditions were created; and even in lard, Denmark and Poland could meet Germany's requirements."

The Foreign Exchange Factor

American prices in these commodities, it is admitted, are still more advantageous than those of other states, but new conditions now exist and low prices are not everything. "This was all right when trade was exclusively carried on from the standpoint of private enterprise—the cheapest goods for the cheapest price. But now it is regulation of imports according to the foreign exchange available, coming in from exports and services performed."

The figures recently published by the Department of Commerce show that U. S. A. exports to Germany declined to $106,700,000 last year, as compared with $140 million in 1933.

Whether Germany can actually make arrangements with the other states which supply these essential raw materials and so reduce considerably its imports from the United States remains to be proved. One of the most marked effects of the present policy has been a lowering of the general standard of living. Recent remarks by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Germany's economic dictator, seem to indicate that this "period of emergency" will continue and that "sacrifice for a decade of the comforts of life as existing before 1914" must be accepted in order to guarantee the future of the Third Reich.

Chicago Business Strengthened By Decision on Gold

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—Settlement of the gold issue had certain strengthening effects upon Chicago business last week, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

While the volume of retail business continued at about the same pace evidenced in recent weeks, much of the fear that had appeared to hamper business previously was apparently relieved.

In the wholesale field, inquiries for spring and summer wares again showed a slight improvement. Mail order houses continued optimistic.

The only discouraging feature of the week was a slowing up in collections. Tax payments and other annual obligations falling due throughout the country at this period are said to be the big reason for this condition.

Announcement of several impending industrial expansions are giving hopes to a rise in the local employment field. As yet, however, no tangible results are evident.

Many Early Orders Being Received For U. S. Savings Bonds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Many advance orders have been received at the Treasury Department for the purchase of the United States savings bonds which go on sale at post offices on or about March 1.

The requests have come from many sections of the country, and the amounts asked range from the smallest denomination of $25, which costs $18.75 at issue, to the largest unit of $1000, which will be sold at an issue price of $750. There have been numerous requests for purchase of the maximum amount of $10,000 which one person may buy in a single calendar year.

Although these requests indicate public interest in a form of government security issued in small denominations, Treasury officials point out that no advance or private sales will be made.

The bonds will be offered to the general public as a convenient means of saving and investment, and they will be on sale only at post offices. They will be sold at about 14,000 post offices.

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ENGLAND (Continued)

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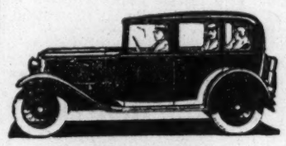

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Special Price, per yard	Special Price, per yard
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Established over 100 years.

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Eugene Permanent Waving
Specialises in Beauty Culture.
Tel. BRIDGETON 913

Private Flying Under Handicap

★ ★ ★

Probable Performance of Plane Neglected In Emphasis of Engineers on Structure

★ ★ ★

Charges that the progress of private flying is impeded by the lack of knowledge about airplane flying design are made by O. C. Koppen, associate professor of aeronautical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the Tech Engineering News magazine.

Discussing the "stumbling block" of learning to fly which takes many hours of practice under present design, Mr. Koppen says, "If there is some other solution of the problem than to increase the average level of flying technique, that solution must occur during the design of the airplane." "And," he adds significantly, "it is not likely that the problem will be solved if the present design methods continue."

"Very little attention," Mr. Koppen further charges, "is now paid to the airplane's features that affect the flying characteristics. In fact, very little is known about them. The engineer's contribution to the advance of aviation has been in the design of the structure and to a lesser extent in the estimation of the probable performance of the airplane.

"The part of the design procedure that fixes the flying characteristics is considered an art and as such is carefully avoided by the engineer. Consequently the former airplane pilot or mechanic who has what is considered a 'good eye' for an airplane is usually a better designer than the trained engineer. The engineer's job then is reduced to building a safe structure into what is considered to be a good-looking airplane.

"Under the circumstances it might be expected that airplane flying characteristics will vary widely, and that in the normal course of events some airplanes will be better than others. The most surprising part of the situation is the unanimity of pilots' opinions when an exceptional airplane is produced.

"However," Mr. Koppen continues, "there have been less than a half dozen of such airplane types designed in the last 15 years and the sad feature of the situation is that all efforts to discover the particular characteristics that make an airplane exceptional have so far proven unsuccessful. Even when all the tools of scientific research are used, no reason can be found to explain the relative excellence of certain types. The problem is like that of finding a needle in a haystack with the additional complication of not knowing what the needle looks like."

★ ★ ★

As the naval inquiry into the destruction of the dirigible Macon continues and America's future airship policy wavers as a result, the last remaining section of the LZ-129, sister ship of the "Graf Zeppelin," is being completed at Friedrichshafen and test flights of the new transocean dirigible are scheduled for May. In July she will inaugurate a fortnightly trial service to North America.

The LZ-129 will in truth be a "flying hotel," having accommodations for 50 passengers. Like some of the new American motorcar designs which hang the seats between the axles, the dirigible passenger gondola will be hung amidships between the main rings of the dirigible, so that its "ride" will be comfortable.

Dr. Eckener is convinced of the practicability of a two-day service across the North Atlantic by way of Miami to Lakehurst. The westward-bound trip to take 55 hours, because of the prevailing winds and the return trip taking 48 hours.

When the dock at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is completed sometime in October the new ship will begin regular flights to South America. A vast new Zeppelin dock is also being built at Frankfort-on-Main, Ger., transferring Zeppelin flights to a more conveniently reached European city.

[A Tuesday Feature]

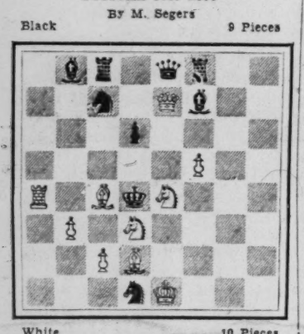
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1699

By M. Segers

Black 9 Pieces



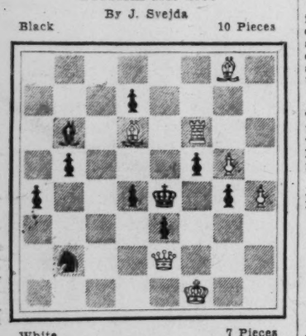
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Schaakleven, 1934)

Problem No. 1700

By J. Svejda

Black 10 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Neues Ill. Blatt, 1897. A masterpiece in the Bohemian manner.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1695. P-B3
No. 1697. Q-Kt8
No. 1698. 1. P-B4 P-K6
2. R-B4
1. ——— P-B7, R-B7
2. R-Kt3
1. ——— PxP
2. RxP
1. ——— PxB
2. PxRP

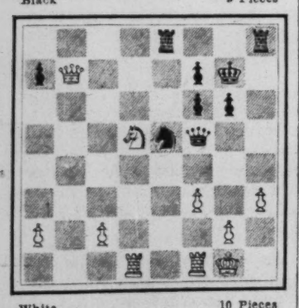
End-Game No. 240. White wins: 1 QxPch, K-R (RxQ; 2 R-K8ch, B-B; 3 RxR and wins); 2 R-K8, Q-R8ch; 3 K-Kt2, RxPch; 4 KxR, and after a few checks Black cannot avoid mate.

End-Game

This is from the Marco-Mieses game, Monte Carlo, 1901. The latter forces through in a few moves.

End-Game No. 241

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

Black to play and win

'The Game of Chess'

One of the leading contenders for the world's title when Lasker was in his prime was Dr. Tarrasch of Munich, a great player. In his later years he devoted his attention to the literary side of the game. His most popular work, Das Schachspiel, appeared in German in 1930. It was an immediate success, selling 8000 copies within the first two months after publication, and in the first two years 16,000. The work has just been translated into English by G. E. Smith, chess editor of the Field, and T. G. Bone. The American publishers are David McKay Company, Philadelphia, and the price is $4. It contains 423 pages, with over 340 diagrams.

Dr. Tarrasch was a great lover of the game, and his approach can be indicated by the final words of the Introduction: "Chess, like love, like music, has the power to make men happy. The way to this happiness I have tried to show in this book." The book is divided into five parts: The Elements, the End-Game, the Middle Game, the Opening, Games. These parts indicate how Dr. Tarrasch thinks the game should be taught. The two largest parts deal with the middle game and the opening.

The Middle Game, in particular, contains numerous diagrams illustrating typical mid-game combinations and attacks, such as pinning, double attacks, two bishops against a castled position, etc., in the effort to train the imagination so that the student can learn to combine by making these constantly recurring maneuvers the object of study. In a nutshell, this is the basis of the method Dr. Tarrasch advocates.

It is difficult for an experienced player to pass judgment on a book designed for beginners. The chances are that whatever skill and ability he has is more the result of practice than study, especially in the early stages, for, of course, endings and openings must be studied by the expert player. But the knowledge of opening and ending analyses is of slight help to a beginner who has reached the mid-game, where, as Dr. Tarrasch writes, a good game of chess is often decided. From the creative point of view, the ideas that pass through the fertile imagination of a master player in his conduct of a game are, psychologically speaking, combinations or modifications of specific ideas, maneuvers, with which he has previously come in contact. There is no magical gift that creates a chess combination. It is a matter of background or experience. Dr. Tarrasch's method is to supply this background in a more efficient fashion than the mere playing of numerous games would do. The method is psychologically correct, but is unusual, if not unique, in this book, which, in the view of the present writer, is by far the best beginner's book he has seen.

The excellent printing, editing and binding enhance an inspired "open sesame" to one of the greatest and most enduring of all intellectual delights. Tarrasch's "Game of Chess" is by far the finest chess book to appear in English since Reti's "Masters of the Chessboard" in 1932.

Here is Euwe's defeat of Sir George Thomas, British champion, in the Hastings tournament. In a simple, apparently quiet variation of the orthodox Queen's Gambit Declined, White suddenly develops a terrific attack that wins directly.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Euwe White	Thomas Black	Euwe White	Thomas Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	14 PxKt	QxP
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	15 P-B4	Q-K2(a)
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 P-B5	P-QKt4
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	17 B-Kt3	P-Kt5
5 P-K3	Castles	18 P-B6	PxP
6 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	19 QRxP	QxPch
7 R-B	P-B3	20 K-R	B-Kt2
8 B-Q3	PxP	21 QRxP	Q-K5
9 BxBP	Kt-Q4	22 Q-Q2	K-R
10 BxB	QxB	23 BxP	QR-B
11 Castles	KtxKt	24 R(B6)-B2	QR-Q
12 RxKt	P-K4	25 Q-Kt5	R-Q3
13 KtxP	KtxKt	26 B-Q5!	Resigns

(a) Black must try to block the center pawns with 15 . . . Q-K5, but after 16 Q-Kt2, R-K1; 17 B-Q3, if QxPch; 18 QxQ, RxQ; 19 BxPch, KxB; 20 RxR, winning the exchange. It would seem that before long White would, after 15 . . Q-K5, be able to force the advance of his KP, with no easy equality in view for Black. The speed with which White develops an attack, after early simplifications which appear to give Black easy equality, throws the whole variation into question.

[A Tuesday Feature]

Bird Pictures Taken By Electric Camera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Expressing the belief that he has been the first man to photograph birds by electricity, the naturalist, J. Alden Loring, explained that he has been able to obtain close-up action pictures of "shy birds" by hooking up the camera with wires and dry-cell batteries.

Mr. Loring was addressing the Toronto Field Naturalists' Club. Some of the songbirds of New York State, he said, are using discarded pieces of cellophane to line the inside of their nests, in absence of discarded snake skins, the usual nest luxury.

Mr. Loring, who was field naturalist to the United States Government for 20 years, was a companion of Theodore Roosevelt on his African hunting expedition in 1909. Mr. Loring has been responsible for the discovery of many new species in his search for birds and small mammals on five continents.

Winnipeg's Railroad Proves Money Maker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Winnipeg's own steam railroad, operating along the line of its 90-mile aqueduct which supplies the city with water, is proving not only a money-making utility, but is becoming increasingly valuable to the people living in the eastern portion of the province.

In 1934, the railroad carried more passengers than in any year since its construction. The increase in the passenger traffic was 50 per cent. Freight tonnage during the same period rose from 166,500 tons in 1933 to nearly 250,000 during 1934.

Worth Knowing

THE BOSTON COMMON WAS BOUGHT IN 1634 FOR THE SUM OF THIRTY POUNDS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Reminder

A schoolmaster, giving a music lesson, inquired whether the pupils had any favorite anthem they would like to sing.

"'God Save the King,' sir," said one of the lads.

"Now, tell me what made you think of the National Anthem."

"Because," replied the boy, "it's time to go home."—*Tit-Bits.*

Last Three

One evening spinach was served at Oliver's home, and, as usual, there was a struggle to get him to eat it.

"But, dear," said his mother persuasively, "I know thousands of little boys and girls who would be only too glad to get spinach all the year long."

"H'm!" Oliver grunted skeptically; "name three of them."—*Tit-Bits.*

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Please, Lady, a Glass of Milk, a Bit of Caviar, and a Cream Puff."

Wasn't Listening

Mother: "What are you reading about, Tommy?"

Tommy: "I don't know."

Mother: "Well, you were reading aloud."

Tommy: "Yes, but I wasn't listening."—*Pearson's.*

Not the Time

"Next to a beautiful girl, what do you consider the most interesting thing in the world?"

"When I'm next to a beautiful girl I don't bother about statistics."—*Mutual Magazine.*

A Shift in Prospect

Male Straphanger: "Madam, you are standing on my foot."

Female Ditto: "I beg your pardon. I thought it belonged to the man sitting down."—*Washington Post.*

What They Say

Elections Come

"No government can ever forget that an election is pending, and this consideration operates inversely as the square of the distance."—*Prof. Alexander Gray.*

Peace

"We hold firmly to our faith in the possibility of establishing peace. We never cease to work for it: you cannot have it without work."—*Lord Cecil.*

Higher Education

"I believe that higher education is for those who ought to have it, irrespective of their economic status."—*Harry L. Hopkins.*

Daily Features

Children's Corner

Petro's Song

ONCE there was a canary that would not sing. His name was Petro.

Now Petro lived with the happiest couple in the village and their five-year-old boy was very fond of him, so everybody wondered why he would not sing.

"In the store," said the man who sold him to the happiest couple, "Petro had a small cage in a dark corner. Yet he sang all day."

"At home we allow him to hop and to fly all around, he is so tame," they replied, "and we feed him what he likes and are good to him. He has everything a bird could want, but he does not sing."

And the neighbors said among themselves: "They are the happiest couple in the village. Why, then, does not Petro make the most of it?"

The days went by. Petro's master coaxed the bird with gentle words and his mistress sang to set him an example. But Petro still was silent.

One day there was no singing and no coaxing in the house where Petro lived. That was the morning the little boy said good-by to his parents and went off in an automobile for a fortnight's visit with his grandma.

Now a fortnight is only two weeks, but this was the first time away from home and after the car had disappeared down the road his daddy still stood at the window, not saying a word.

He did not go back to the breakfast table. And he did not whistle and try to coax Petro to sing for him as he usually did in the morning. He just stood by the window in silence, forgetting Petro, forgetting even that he was the happiest man in the village.

Petro's mistress, too, had forgotten him. She hustled about the kitchen, clearing the table and making a great clatter with the dishes. Then she went and stood by her husband. She did not talk and she did not sing. She just stood there, silent. The master patted her shoulder.

"He'll be back," she said, "before we know it."

She nodded, eager to agree.

"We'll hardly have time to miss him," she said.

Even as she spoke there came a soft trill from the back of the chair on which Petro had perched. It was Petro bursting into song. Faster and faster the gay notes tumbled out, till the whole house was filled with his happy trills. His song brought

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Faster and Faster the Gay Notes Tumbled Out.

smiles to the faces of the happy couple.

"Oh, thank you, Petro, for singing today," said his mistress.

Petro's master didn't say anything, but it was easy to see from the expression on their faces why folks called them the happiest couple in the village.

White Aristocracy

The Duchess, in All Her Feline Dignity, With Every Hair in Place, Was Photographed for the Monitor Camera Club by Lucille Wooley, of Chicago.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Beauty Parlor Idea

BECAUSE of increasing competition from downtown beauty parlors, with their seasonal cut rates and combined service offers, a small beauty parlor in the residential district became much concerned over its future. The quality of its work had always been of the highest, but women seemed to prefer to shop on the days that were scheduled for their beauty work.

The owner of the shop was approached for employment by a married woman, an excellent knitter and experienced as a teacher. The front of the beauty parlor was cleared of the display windows, and a dozen comfortable chairs were put in around a circular table.

Business has doubled in the six months since the plan was inaugurated. The knitting teacher sells the yarn for a nice profit and does very careful teaching. Women have their hair washed and sit under the driers while knitting. Mrs. S. W.

Quotation for Today

THE reward is in keeping the commandments, not for keeping them.

—Lydia Maria Child

Daily Anecdote

Johnson's Care

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER Dr. Samuel Johnson had written the Rambler, he realized that it would be an important factor in determining his future fame. As a consequence he went over his copy with painstaking care. Even after the book had been published he was not satisfied, for the alterations in the second and third editions exceeded 6000.

That he kept his own counsel in this matter is evident from the fact that his close friend, Boswell, makes no mention of it, although Boswell, in writing of Johnson, expressed the intention to "lose no drop of that immortal man."

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Alpha and Omega

THIS phrase or title is to be found four times in our Common Version of the New Testament, namely in Rev. 1:8,11; 21:6; 22:13, though the citation in Rev. 1:11 is omitted by the Revised Version and others on the evidence of the best Manuscripts.

In Rev. 1:8 (R. V.) it is "The Lord God" who is thus described, while in Rev. 22:13 the reference appears to be to Christ Jesus (cf. verse 16, and Hastings' Bible Dictionary: I, p. 70).

Alpha (A) and Omega (Ω) are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, "the beginning and the end." Incidentally, it may be noted that our word "alphabet" is derived from the first two letters of the same alphabet "alpha beta."

It is of interest to compare "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending" (Rev. 1:8) with the Old Testament phrase: "I am the first, and I am the last" (Isa. 44:6).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Peppy Hardware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

A CHARACTERISTIC letter from "Peppy" lay on the college director's desk.

"Peppy was a student here," the executive explained to a visitor. "He worked his way through, and was so grateful for what he received that when the college made plans for a new campus and a new plant, he wanted to give something to show how he felt." He then read the following extract from Peppy's letter:

"I want to give something that will not be merely beautiful, but something that will be useful, as well; something, perhaps, that every hand will touch, every day; something that will represent the active, everyday life of the young men and women in college. May I pay for the hardware on the chapel door?"

The executive added: "Peppy was granted that privilege, and now he has landed his first job and made good. This is probably his first letter, written, perhaps, on his first pay day. 'Send me the bill for that hardware,' he writes.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Further, farther (B. P. O.)—The inquirer writes:

I know the difference in the use of "further" and "farther"; but in speaking of what a dollar can buy, does the dollar go further, or farther, at one time than at another?

"Farther" is applied to actual distance; "further" is used to denote degree. For example, when Washington threw a dollar across the Potomac, it went much *farther* than any money of ours is likely to go; and when he bought land for the equivalent of a cent an acre, his dollar went *further* than ours.

Plural ending -es (Mrs. A. E. J.)—The correspondent writes:

Will you kindly tell us how the *-es* as in "houses" and "horses" is pronounced? Is it the same as in "Moses"?

The plural of "horse" (*hors*), according to Webster's, is sounded preferably *hor'-sez*; the plural of "house" (*hous*) is sounded preferably *houz'-ez*. The vowel in the second syllable of each word is short *e*.

The new Webster's pronounces "Moses" with *e* preferably clipped-short as in silent, *Mo'-zez*.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: A penguin has been heard over the radio. The penguin has many natural advantages as a master of ceremonies, as it has a built-in dress suit.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Siam is urging King Prajadhipok to drop the Oriental title, "Possessor of the 24 Umbrellas," though he may keep the umbrellas if he needs them.

Rochester Times-Union: General Johnson is going back to his old work of writing books for children. That's the extreme opposite from yelling at their dads.

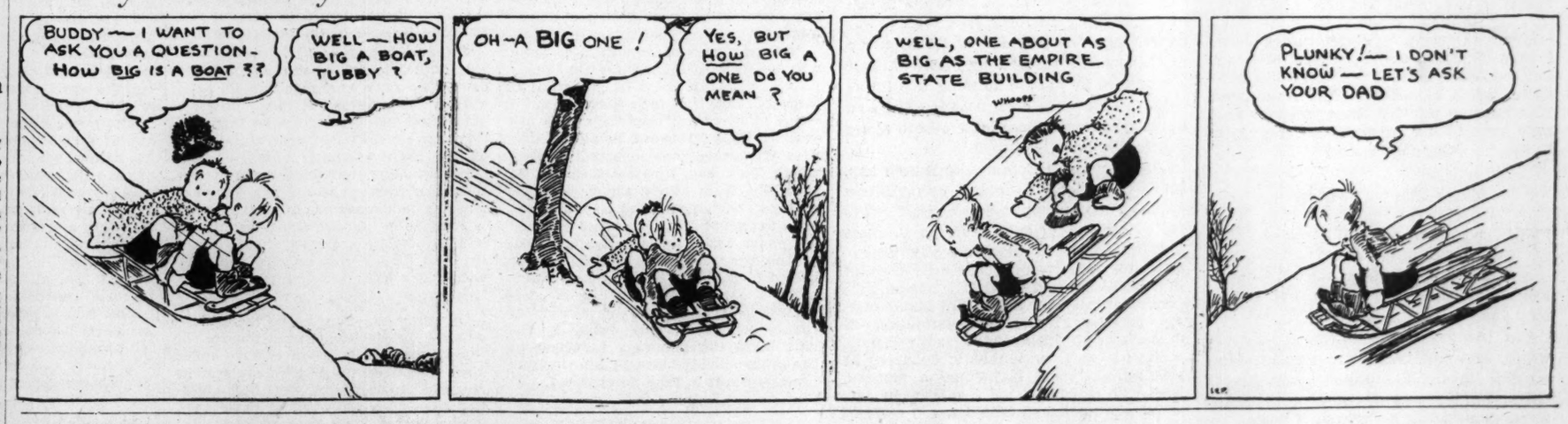
Memphis Commercial Appeal: A news dispatch says New York's snow cost $135,000 an inch. What do you know about that? We had a flock of the stuff down here it could have had for nothing.

Safety: That British writer who says that no laws are enforced in the United States should come over to our town and leave his auto parked beside the fire-plug.

Washington Post: "There are few automobiles in Russia still," says a Russian visitor to the United States. Same here, comrade.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Better to Start With a Small Boat and Work Up*

By Le Pelley


BUDDY — I WANT TO ASK YOU A QUESTION — HOW BIG IS A BOAT ??
WELL — HOW BIG A BOAT, TUBBY ?
OH — A BIG ONE !
YES, BUT HOW BIG A ONE DO YOU MEAN ?
WELL, ONE ABOUT AS BIG AS THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
WHOOPS
PLUNKY! — I DON'T KNOW — LET'S ASK YOUR DAD

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pepper-Ups*

By Carmack

Saw Betty Ann and Tiddlywinks on their front lawn today and they were a cold and gloomy looking pair—
"What's the trouble?" I said to Tw.—
"Aw," he replied, "they sent us out to play, but all she seems to want to do is stand around and shiver"
But after Tw. and I had frolicked around a while—
And coaxed her a bit—
She was all pepped up and had forgotten about the cold and was ready for some fun—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Where's the Enemy?

ARE the American people preparing for war? An unofficial observer, or—perhaps more appropriately—the traditional man from Mars, startled by the United States' biggest peacetime military program, might easily conclude today that America has abandoned peaceful aspirations and is urgently getting ready for a fight. Watching the rush with which army and navy appropriations approaching $1500 million are being pushed through Congress even Mars himself might well be amazed.

Certainly any onlooker would naturally expect to find lurking somewhere in the background an enemy toward whom all these preparations were directed. Observing quick approval of an increase in the army from 118,000 to 165,000 men he would feel that the enemy was about to attack. Discovering that a $400 million program for mechanizing the army was being speeded as a public works project, he would suppose an attack was coming on land, perhaps from Canada or Mexico.

But seeing also that nearly $700 million is being earmarked for a navy already known to be far superior to any other in its home waters, our Martian would be driven to the conclusion that this war was to be fought at sea—and not precisely at home. By this time certainly he would be unable to contain his curiosity; he would be sure to ask: "Where's the enemy?"

Reading the statement of the chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee: "We are sitting on a volcano," a curious visitor could be pardoned if he began to look about for sparks from some near-by Vesuvius; Fujiyama, at 5000 miles, seems a bit too distant even for volcano-sitting purposes. Knowing that the nation's foreign policy is still governed by a phrase of Jefferson's (wrongly attributed to Washington and pronounced when the tiny nation was trying to keep free from the world-shaking havoc of the Napoleonic wars), and knowing that America is not even faintly contaminated today by anything that could be called "an entangling alliance," our Martian would have to ask again: "Where's the enemy?"

Recalling that Washington did say, "Overgrown military establishments are under any form of government inauspicious to liberty, and are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty," a puzzled onlooker might decide that army and navy appropriations running more than twice as high as in the war year of 1917 could only be justified by such fears of quick invasion or of sudden air bombardment as disturb the sleep of crowded European nations. But where is the base for such attacks?

But why leave all the questions to a man from Mars? Isn't it about time the American people began asking on their own account, "Where's the enemy?"

Just because the Government has got the habit of talking in billions is no reason for letting a military program of this scope ride through without any better explanation than it has had. Indeed, in view of disclosures by the Senate arms investigators, it would seem that right now is a very good time to ask, "Against whom are we going to use these new weapons? Where is the enemy?"

Let's see the full face of this "volcano." If the Government has information not known to the country, it should be no secret—not if it seems to justify any such program as the country is now asked to support. Here is the kind of "involvement" whose risks demand the fullest publicity. Actually it is not claimed that the Government is acting on secret information. No real explanation of this vast program has been considered necessary. But America is still a democracy. And Americans who have to pay for these weapons and may have to use them have every right to ask, "Where *is* the enemy?"

More Peeps at Pepys

THE extraordinary frankness of Samuel Pepys's famous Diary, first deciphered and published about 110 years ago, established his repute, but partly took away his character.

The two new Pepys diaries or journals which have just been discovered in Magdalene College, Cambridge, seem likely, without in any way diminishing his fame as an honest and entertaining writer, to set his personal character and achievements in a fairer and more favorable perspective than that in which they have hitherto appeared.

Of one of these journals, narrating events round about the time of the Popish Plot in 1678, the existence had never been previously suspected. The other had been included by the late G. R. Tanner in his catalogue of the Pepys naval manuscripts, but it is only in the last few weeks that it has been properly examined, and its true importance recognized.

The celebrated Diary was written in a peculiar form of shorthand under cover of the secrecy in which Pepys wrote down many things about his personal weaknesses and failings which he would doubtless not have confessed in longhand. These confessions have loomed large in the opinion which the world has entertained of his character, somewhat overshadowing the excellent work which he accomplished in the development of the British navy. The great Diary ends before this part of his life had really begun, and so shows little of him at his best and most responsible.

The second of the new journals fortunately amply redresses the balance, and reveals Pepys at work with some of the most influential of later seventeenth century English statesmen. It proves, what had before been surmised, that his ability and energy won for him the admiration of Charles II, who, in spite of his faults, was a shrewd judge of character.

Why Not Split It Up?

REPORTS have it that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is going to redraft, whittle down and simplify the Administration's omnibus social security bill before reporting it out to the House. This would be welcome action. Anyone who has read the bill submitted to the committee knows it is a terribly complicated one, its parts interwoven with each other in apparently unnecessary fashion.

The report of the President's Committee on Economic Security was a meritorious product of most useful studies. Doubtless the bill which was intended to embody its recommendations was conscientiously drafted. Nevertheless, that drafting can be improved.

One of the first and most logical steps would be to split the measure into its component parts—into four bills instead of one. Factually speaking, it deals with four distinct subjects, all humanitarian in intent, but not necessarily connected with each other in law or administration. One is unemployment insurance. Another is old-age pensions. The third is public health work, including maternal and child health. The fourth is child welfare apart from health activities.

Each of these is a big enough subject for independent investigation and for legislative treatment in its own right. There is very little in common between old-age pensions and unemployment insurance. So far as can be seen, the reason for combining them in the bill is that both are to be paid out of the same fund from the pay-roll tax—in itself a provision of dubious wisdom, since a prolonged slump in employment might carry down pensions with it. The health and child welfare sections consist mainly of making appropriations to existing agencies and are not at all like the rest of the bill in the sense of setting up governmental machinery and standards of responsibility.

If each of these sections was separated from the rest, it not only could perhaps be simplified but also would be more assured of the full constructive and analytical attention it deserves in Congress.

Too Much Nationalism

DEMANDS for abolition of the Swedish language from Finnish schools again bring the question of racial minorities to attention. In Finland, however, the question has particular significance.

Finland has been called a "nation of co-operators." For years prior to the actual winning of independence, there had been growing up in Finland a vigorous economic democracy. When in 1918 Finland won her independence, an economic foundation existed upon which to build the political structure. The Swedish minority, having its own language newspapers, and the teaching of its language in the schools assured by constitutional law, played its part in building this foundation. There has been between the two language groups remarkable accord along democratic lines.

The shadow of Communist Russia has, however, rested on Finland, as definitely as the Russian oppression of past years rested on the people. Fear, as in most parallel instances, has been really responsible for whatever growth the Fascist movement has had within the nation. For, fundamentally, the movement finds nothing in the Finnish understanding of democratic government to give it welcome.

Now, from a nationalistic congress at Helsingfors, there has come a demand that the teaching of Swedish in the schools be abolished. The demand has met vigorous opposition from the Government under Premier Kivimaki, who declares the request cannot be granted.

With nationalism making its various claims today, it is interesting to note that in this instance the nationalistic demands are in opposition to all that the nation knows of democracy. The Swedish minority may speak a different language, but in matters democratic and economic their interests are the same. For the two groups within the nation have built up the Finnish democracy as it is known today.

Premier Kivimaki's stand would suggest that he understands this fact better than do those who are clamoring for suppression of the Swedish tongue. And in Finland's record there is a measure of assurance that fairness to the Swedish minority and willingness to co-operate with it will continue to promote Finland's prosperity.

The Story of an Ideal

Book News of the Day

ROLLO WALTER BROWN'S hero in THE HILLIKIN (New York: Coward-McCann. $2.50) might go down in history as the young man from the wilds who called on President Eliot to see if Harvard College would admit him. The college did eventually permit his presence, sans entrance examinations and proper qualifications, and in course of time the hillikin from Wiggam's Glory, Ohio, became the possessor of a Harvard degree and of an equipment in landscape architecture and city planning by means of which he hoped to save the world.

The young man was Giles Dabney, whom Mr. Brown's readers have already seen growing up in "Towards Romance"; the boy whose grandparents were thralls of the coal mines in "The Firemakers" and whose parents struggled with repeated discouragements to lift themselves above the squalor of Wiggam's Glory. Something in those forebears kept them from quite yielding to Wiggam's Glory, and the self-respect of his grandparents, the idealism of his parents flowered in Giles and impelled him to go to the greatest college he had ever heard of, to work his way through four breathless years, and after that to go to Steel City, to teach landscape architecture and make a City Beautiful.

The story is in three parts. The first—particularly interesting to those who know Harvard, and particularly deft, humorous and discerning—tells of young Dabney's years in college. It reveals Harvard as seen by an outsider, by a young, enthusiastic, visionary lad from the country, who was poor, inadequately prepared, but vigorous, determined and personable.

Part Two is the story of trial, when Dabney's teaching methods proved too upsetting for Steel City and his huge, comprehensive plan for reconstructing the city, removing eyesores, enhancing natural beauties and making living conditions comfortable for workers as well as for millionaires met hostility, derision or just simple apathy.

Part Three tells of victory, for this book, unlike "The Firemakers" and "Towards Romance," permits the dreamer some fulfillment of his dream. By a happy arrangement of circumstances the plans which had been rejected were accepted, and Giles was engaged to set his utopian scheme in operation.

There is more warmth and more ironic humor in "The Hillikin" than in Mr. Brown's earlier novels. Not yet are his scenes as dramatic or quite as poignant as the situations demand, but there is a noticeable progress in lightness and surety of touch. The faintly disguised portraits of famous Harvard faculty members are admirable.

And always, as in everything that he has written, he stands for the liberating of the spirit, especially of the young, and always he succeeds in making more intelligible some part of the multiform American scene. W. K. R.

Hoping to Arouse Somebody

The League of Neighbors

IF GOVERNMENTS could somehow learn to enjoy one another *socially* as their nationals learn to enjoy the nationals of other lands surely half the troubles in the world could be ironed out in a trice.

On a tiny steamer of the Göta Canal Line my wife and I once made the three-day "overland" trip across Sweden from Gothenburg to Stockholm in company with a German, an Italian, a French couple, an English mother and daughter, and a trio of Dutch young women. That wondrous mélange practically filled the steamer. Our staterooms were ranged in an oval about the little cabin and our Lilliputian dining saloon was so contrived that (allowing for reasonable hyperbole) anybody at any table could pass the salt or mustard or vinegar to anybody else in the room.

By the second breakfast time we eleven, representing six nations, were nothing more nor less than a league of neighbors. We got along marvelously together. The Italian and the German swapped stories in wholesale lots. The French couple argued interminably, but very pleasantly, with the English mother and daughter as to the best motor routes through Spain and the best restaurants in Paris. The Dutch girls chimed in and agreed with each side or every side in turn, and my wife and I chatted enthusiastically with the other five "nations" in whatever language medium could be devised.

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If only the French, German, Italian, British, Dutch and American governments (*not* the delegates of these governments) could have gathered informally on the bridge deck of that toy steamer how could any difficulties of trade, of money, or of armament possibly have lived long enough to make a single grimace across a single frontier?

It is easy to generalize about nations, but the individuals of any nation have an astonishing tendency to resemble the individuals of any other. For instance, it is easy to say that all Frenchmen are grasping and have an eye for the main chance, but this simply isn't true. I have made many casual travel contacts with French people and they average just as generous in disposition as so many persons of any other nationality.

It is easy to say that Germans are stiff and forbidding, that they have no graces and cannot dress. This too is a thundering untruth. Where, except in Switzerland, will one encounter travel courtesy and graciousness as universal as in Germany? I mean the courtesy of those who make your bed, and serve your Wiener Schnitzel and examine your railroad ticket.

It is easy to say that all English people are as cold as ice, yielding to no known emotion and masking their faces with an immobile haughtiness which the most sophisticated camel in the Sahara could not hope to equal. This surely is the greatest untruth of all. I recently spent a summer with my family in a Surrey village not far from London and had an excellent opportunity to find out what English neighbors are like.

There was an air of quiet aristocracy about this village, and money was by no means lacking. A woman who had a right to call herself countess lived next door but she was always "Mrs. B——" to her neighbors and to us. We had not been in the house fifteen minutes before she appeared at our door to ask if she could not help us get settled or bring in a bite to eat so that my wife need not bother with preparations for a meal. She caught me in an undershirt and old trousers wrestling a trunk upstairs, and assured me that her husband always stripped for action when he tackled similar jobs. In fact she was all for calling him at once to come and help me but I would not permit it. I could not imagine her husband ever descending to such menial toil but she stuck to her story and made me feel that I was doing exactly what any English country gentleman would do.

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Everyone in this Surrey village called on us within two weeks of our arrival and we were invited everywhere to tea. We were not expected to chew gum, to wear bright yellow shoes with buttons, nor to say "gosh." We were accepted as neighbors and not an eyebrow or a lorgnette was raised. We felt no breath of chilliness or suspicion or social doubt. Surrey was enormously interested in all that America is doing and asked us a hundred searching questions. There was wrath about this point, hope about that, eagerness about the other. Emotions were not masked by expressions of frozen politeness.

Yes, yes, a thousand times, yes. People are incredibly alike in all countries, and in general they are open, generous and interesting to meet. Therein lies a great basic hope that the league of suspicious nations will yet become a league of cordial neighbors. S. A. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

Verifying a Hopeful Forecast

By Frank L. Perrin

RECENT surveys, made and being made by observers who are studying conditions in what is more or less carelessly defined as the farm belt in the United States, seem to confirm the conclusions which I reached in an earlier forecast. I paid a somewhat hurried visit to sections of the Middle West with which I have been long familiar early last fall. There was discernible then that spirit of courage and hopefulness which is gradually ripening into conviction and determination.

Perhaps it may be remarked by those who are inclined to discount the sturdiness and steadfastness of our western farm folk that they have simply made a virtue of necessity; that they have not deserted their farms and homes because they discovered no opportunity elsewhere. This may, in great measure, be true. The farm owner, no matter how deeply in debt, even when he suffers the loss of crops and cattle, cannot pack up and move away. He is part and parcel of the community life which he has helped to establish. He is, at least nominally, a landed proprietor. He is committed to the support of district or county schools, a part owner in the church, in the highways to which he has contributed in taxes. He is a vital and necessary unit in local government.

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It is because of these things that he is regarded as both an economic and a social asset in all the affairs of the state and nation. He is the anchor which, in storm and stress, holds the ship on fairly even keel. Left to himself, the average farmer would not have been misled into the speculative adventures which resulted in disaster to so many small landed proprietors. No reasonable Iowa or Dakota farmer, even in the days when farm land was bought and sold in the boom market, believed that this land was worth the price asked and paid. But he saw his neighbor, the banker, willing to finance transactions which both knew were economically unsound. So he took a chance, either in parting with his own holdings and being compelled to recapture them, or in buying additional acreage and mortgaging his home farm to make the initial payment.

For a time it seemed that only ultimate economic disaster would be recorded in the final chapter. Accumulated interest, unpaid taxes, the destruction of local bank credit, and in addition the low prices bid for all farm products, combined to impose a burden which could barely be endured. A method was demanded by which the accumulated water represented in fictitious valuations could be squeezed out. That process was as necessary to the lenders as to the borrowers if it was hoped to prevent the complete collapse of the farm structure.

There are not at hand and easily available authentic figures showing to what extent the farm mortgage debtors have availed themselves of the privilege offered by the Frazier-Lemke law. But there are convincing evidences that even without resort to the provisions of that law satisfactory equitable adjustments of the debt burden are being made. Time extensions, reductions of principal, lowered interest rates, and partial payments of both principal and interest have cleared the way for renewed activity and have encouraged both borrower and lender.

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Of course, we may all be inclined to admire the fortitude and courage of those who refuse to give way under stress or adversity. And we are just as ready to deplore the lack of these qualities where they are wanting. Sometimes, it may be, we judge without knowledge of the circumstances. Where loss is irretrievable, those once affluent or independent look without hope toward what may seem a none too bright future. Any readjustment is difficult where those who seek economic betterment retain no equity in the things they once possessed.

A generation ago an era of serfdom in the United States was predicted by agitators and alarmists. The dawn of that era seems no nearer now than then. Any form of collectivism in agriculture is repugnant and impractical in this country, for the very reasons already indicated. The individual farmer is, in large degree, the master and captain of his own undertaking. As proprietor and arbiter he will succeed and contribute to the common welfare, where otherwise he would serve without hope of the rewards which come to those only who have hope coupled with vision.

The Wide Horizon

Eleven-Year-Old Turkey

By R. A. Scott-James

THE Republic of Turkey has been celebrating its eleventh anniversary. To those whose memories of Turkey go back to the time when it was the "sick man of Europe," absolutely ruled by the Sultan Abdul Hamid, the transformations of the last eleven years are a miracle.

Before the Balkan Wars Turkey was an Asiatic Empire which spread far into Europe, its blighting hand resting on the once rich land of Macedonia, its precarious rule extending to Albania and Montenegro on the Adriatic; while southward in Asia, Ottoman sovereignty spread over Syria and Palestine, over Mesopotamia and the deserts of Arabia to the Indian Ocean.

Absolute monarch of this Empire and religious head of all the orthodox Muslims of the world, the Sultan shut himself in his palace at Constantinople whence his agents and his spies received their orders. The Turkish upper class, from which governors, tax collectors and army officers were drawn, were widely scattered over the numerous provinces, living luxuriously and indolently among subject races.

Trade was conducted chiefly by Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Arabs. Extortionate taxation and bribery, and expenditure on huge armies wasted the resources of the Empire. Nationalist movements were suppressed by periodical massacres. There was major tyranny at the top and cruel petty tyranny at the bottom. There was no reward for initiative, no hope for the reformer. Unenlightened despotism on the old-time Asiatic model survived into the twentieth century; and effete traditions of social custom were preserved in the schools, in the family, and in the restricted sphere of social life.

No great country was more utterly removed from the influences of western civilization than was Turkey in the opening years of the present century.

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It was her defeat in the World War which was to prove her salvation and restore her nationality. Mustapha Kemal had the wisdom to see that the only hope for his country was to renounce all extra-Turkish ambitions and to become solely and purely Turkish; to extricate herself from foreign influences and Byzantinism; to abolish not only the monarchy but with it the Caliphate and all pretenses to headship of the Muslim world. While the representatives of the powers were wrangling at Constantinople, Mustapha Kemal, at Angora, in the heart of Anatolia, became the rallying point of patriotic Turks; and he surprised the world by the rapidity with which he drove the Greeks into the sea, and arrived before the Dardanelles. Thenceforward his was the only *de facto* Government with which the powers could negotiate a Treaty.

Under him Turkey renounced Imperialism and ceased to be a danger to her neighbors. Her Greek population having been removed and exchanged for Turks, she made friends with her old enemy Greece. Shorn of all her non-Turkish provinces, diminished but compact, she responded with amazing receptiveness to the determination of her ruler to build not only a nationality, but a modern one.

Angora, eleven years ago a dirty Oriental town, became a well-built modern city. A civil service was set up to take over the tasks neglected by the old placemen. The priests were deprived of their civil functions. Men gave up the fez and women emerged from the harem and abandoned the veil. Schools and colleges were established, and in them modern languages were taught, the English tongue now receiving priority, and youths were sent abroad for scientific and technical instruction.

The marshes around Angora were drained, new methods introduced into agriculture, and new crops cultivated. Railways and roads were constructed, and the transport of agricultural produce was facilitated; and today, under the Five-Year Plan and severe restriction of imports, the State is taking a hand in introducing native industries in factories largely conducted by Turkish technicians.

There, perhaps, the policy of nationalism pursued to its economic extremes may carry Turkey too far along the road of exclusiveness and would-be self-sufficiency. But in the economic sphere policy is still in the making and may be modified before the five years of the plan are concluded.

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A few years ago the world had made up its mind that the Turks were unchanging and unchangeable, that by temperament and ingrained traditional habit they were incapable of assimilating western ideas. But in the eleven years of the Republic and the strong rule of the Ghazi, all expectation has been defeated.

The successes achieved under his personal leadership are often pointed to as arguments for dictatorship, but it should be recalled that Turkey has never had a democracy. The transition was not from freedom to dictatorship, but from the unscrupulous and blundering absolutism of the Sultans, and the equally unscrupulous and blundering faction rule of the Young Turks to the leadership of a man who has devoted himself, in his public capacity, to the public interest, and has laid the foundations of popular institutions. Turkey could not become a democracy in a day; but under the Ghazi she has become a nation capable of assimilating ideas and of acting upon them with energy and spirit.